THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMERS.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Singular Resolution Proposed by a Lady.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 17.

It appears not to have been true, as reported by telegraph both to Paris and London, that the Peace Congress of Geneva was broken up by any act of violence. There were great dissensions between the Swiss and French members, and the whole thing turned out a muddle, but the room was not "cleared." According to the letters of numerous French correspondents, the greatest success of the Congress (not excepting the speech of M. Simon, of Treves) was obtained by a lady, Madame Stayr, whose literary name is Fanny Lewald. The following ingenious set of articles read on her behalf by a M. Vogt, were greeted with applause and "approving laughter:"—

1. To decide a difference by fisticuffs or the stick is by common consent an unworthy and ignoble proceeding.

2. That which is unworthy and ignoble for one man must be unworthy and ignoble for a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand for a hundred thousand.

3. If it be admitted that it is unworthy and ignoble to decide one's own quarrels by pugilism, it must be worse to fight under the orders of a third party, and for his benefit, and to kill men who never did you any harm.

4. Two men who fight in the street are blamed by all reasonable and civilized people, and it never occurs to anybody to glorify the conqueror.

5. Why should we glorify the conqueror in a combat fought by hundreds of thousands of men for an object which, if attained, is scarcely ever of any advantage to them?

6. When two men come to blows in the street, it never comes into their head to invoke the aid of the Deity, or to suppose that God takes a special interest in the issue of their fight. The same may be said of a fight of ten men on a side.

7. If two men who fight dared to talk of the God of pugilists, and called on Him to help them in their unreasonable and disgraceful scuffle, they would justly be set down as fools and blasphemers.

8. And in like manner ten or twenty men who should fight in the streets, and appeal to the God of pugilism, would be called fools and blasphemers.

9. What then is the exact number of combatants requisite to justify the invocation to take a side in the fight of that God whom you call the God of love?

10. Do you really believe that the murderous quantity can make any impression upon God—upon a being whose essence is infinite? Do you not therefore think that to talk of a God of battles is just as blasphemous as to talk of a God of pugilists?"

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pan-Anglican Synod.

The special services in connection with the Synod commenced on Saturday afternoon, the 12th of September, in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, one of the largest and handsomest churches in the city of London. The Bishop of London was first advertised to preach the opening sermon, but in consequence of his indisposition the duty devolved upon the Right Rev. Dr. L. Polk, Bishop of Louisiana.

Four o'clock was the hour appointed for the service, and at that hour the church was crowded. The congregation is said to have been the largest ever assembled on a week day in the city, except on some national special service at St. Paul's Cathedral. At the sound of the organ a procession emerged from the north west corner of the church, and moved slowly down the aisle, about sixty choristers in surplices singing the processional hymn—"The Son of God goes forth to war." The Lord Bishop of Louisiana, United States, followed, attended by about thirty clergymen in their robes.

In the evening a second service was held, and the sermon preached by the Rev. W. Cadman, one of the most popular London preachers.

On Sunday, the 15th, the services were resumed, the Bishop of Antigua preaching in the morning, and the Bishop of New Zealand in the evening.

On the 16th there were three services at the same church, the preachers the Bishops of Niagara, British Columbia, and Ontario.

On the 17th the Bishops of Barbadoes, Labaun, and Rupert's Land were to preach.

On the 18th the Bishop of Honolulu, Bishop Twells of the Orange Free State, and Bishop Poser of the Central African Mission.

On the 19th the Bishop of Arkansas, the Bishop of Vermont, and the Bishop of New York.

On Sunday, the 22d, the Bishop of Rhode Island was to preach at Trinity Church, Footing; the Bishop of Iowa at St. Ann's, Highgate; the Bishop of Montreal at Curron Chapel, Mayfair; the Bishop of Alabama at St. Peter's, Belgize Park; the Bishop of Quebec at St. Thomas', Stamford Hill, etc. etc.

Two of the United States Bishops were also to preach at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and the Chapel Royal, St. James', to both of which the public are admitted.

A Confidential Letter from Marshal Bazaine—The Black Flag Raised.

M. Emile de Girardin has published a confidential circular issued by Marshal Bazaine in Mexico, in which we read:—

After these savage acts, revenge becomes a necessity and a duty. All these bandits, including their commanders, have been outlawed by the Imperial decree of the 3d of October, 1865. I beg you to make known to the troops under your orders that I do not allow prisoners to be made. Every individual, whoever he be, taken with arms in his hands, will be put to death. No exchange of prisoners will be made in future. Our soldiers understand that they cannot deliver themselves up into the hands of such adversaries. It is war to the death—a sanguinary battle between barbarism and civilization. Both sides must kill or be killed. BAZAINE.

N. B.—This circular is not to be copied into the book of orders, and is only to be given to the officers.

This circular is dated October 11, 1865; but a month later we find him exchanging compliments and prisoners with General Riva Palacio, Commander of the Army of the Centre of the Mexican Republic, whom he treats with courteous language on account of his humanity to French prisoners. The following is Marshal Bazaine's communication:—

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MEXICO, Nov. 16, 1865.—General:—I received your favor through the politeness of Captain Minon. I am pleased at the sentiments of humanity that have animated you in this affair. Anxious to assist you in this particular, I am disposed to do all I can to bring about a good understanding. Therefore I have the honor to inform you that I have given orders for the exchange to take place at the town of Acuitzco, on the 2d of December, between eight and ten o'clock in the morning. In this exchange I place at your disposal:—First, General Canto and all the officers taken prisoners taken with him by Colonel Potter. Second. All the officers taken prisoners in Tacambaro by Colonel Vanders Smissen. Third. All the officers taken prisoners in Santa Anna Amatlan by General Mendez. Fourth. All the soldiers taken prisoners in Morelia. And, finally, if you wish it, Generals Tapia and Juan Ramirez, taken prisoners in Oaxaca, and kept in Puebla. All the prisoners in Morelia will be delivered to you on the 2d. In regard to Generals Tapia and Ramirez, I give my word of honor to set them at liberty in Puebla, with safe conducts to go where they please, as soon as I hear the exchange is made. I have appointed Captain Bocarme, of the Belgian regiment, to supervise the exchange of prisoners. Captain Antonio Salgado will accompany him, and he will be escorted to the town of Acuitzco by a Belgian company of fifty or sixty men, and a few Mexican cavalry. I hope, General, you will accept the good intentions offered you on this occasion. The number of officers sent you from Morelia will be * * * * I will not close this letter without thanking you for your kindness and attentions towards the prisoners. Please accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

BAZAINE, Marshal of France.

General Riva Palacio.

General Riva Palacio thanks Marshal Bazaine for "this proof of his humane and noble sentiments." Did he at the time know that he and his army had already been marked out by the Marshal for revenge as outlaws who must be killed; but on no account be taken prisoners? Nothing but the fortune of war, placing a large number of the expeditionary troops in the power of this Mexican General, saved Marshal Bazaine from the responsibility of a crime as great as the execution of Generals Ortega and Salazar, and their companions.

The Impending War in Europe.

A great war in Europe is inevitable. Those who place the slightest trust in the assurances of peace which the rival governments are continually making, forget the maxim of Talleyrand, that the use of speech is the concealment of thought. Those who choose to take the word of a French or Prussian minister, forget that truth is the one especial virtue which a continental statesman cannot afford to practise. All great wars in Europe have begun with proclamations of peace, so that the very phrase of "international amity" sounds like the report of a gun. The nearer the war, the more earnest are the protestations of good-will: and the governments remind us of prize fighters, who, just before they beat each other to jelly, exchange the warmest handshakings and most cordial smiles. We have had more than one instance in this generation of royal rulers congratulating their subjects upon the prospect of long and happy peace at the very moment when they were preparing their armies to invade somebody else's territory. "France desires peace: all her interests are bound up in undisturbed commerce, manufacture and art. She will make any sacrifice to avoid war." This is the manner in which the Emperor talked at Amiens, "I have crossed France with the Empress from Strasburg to Dunkirk, and our hearty and sympathetic reception everywhere has filled us with the liveliest gratitude. Nothing, I perceive with pleasure, can shake the confidence which, for twenty years, the French people have placed in me. They have estimated at their real value the difficulties I have had to surmount. The ill success of our policy across the ocean has not diminished the prestige of our arms, since everywhere the valor of our soldiers overcame all opposition. The events accomplished in Germany have not caused our country to depart from a calm and dignified attitude, and it relies with justice on the maintenance of peace." Yet all this reliance on the perpetuity of peace did not prevent Napoleon from buying iron clad war vessels in America to increase a navy already superior to that of England. Nor did it put a stop to the unusual activity in reorganizing, drilling, and arming every branch of the military service. The camps of France are as busy as her manufactories. Immediately after the triumph of Prussia, measures were taken to organize the army upon a basis of 800,000 men. Prussia, equally emphatic in her protestations, has been as significant in her actions. The avowed policy of Bismark is the consolidation of the North German States into one great military power, of which Prussia shall be the head, and it is notorious that his schemes have for their immediate object the detaching of the South German States from the influence of Austria. France is arming; Prussia is arming; the needle-gun is to be met with the Chassepot rifle. Austria is sacrificing the hereditary policy of the House of Hapsburg to gain—what she has never had, the effective support of Hungary, and as an assurance that Hungarian troops could be depended upon in a battle. Italy and even Switzerland are nodding to their materials of war, while that vast and semi-barbaric power which overhangs Western Europe like a threatening cloud has already announced that the Sultan must revolutionize the whole system of his Government. Every movement of Russia against Turkey has been the prelude to a great continental struggle, and, of all her movements, the late demand is the boldest. And war does not result from the action of the Czar, as much as his action is governed by his knowledge of the future. Peace may be preserved by a miracle—but miracles are very rare in politics; and if there is any significance in facts, the editor of this paper was right when he lately gave his opinion in his Paris correspondence, that war was the settled purpose of the European powers, and that France and Prussia would meet on new battle-fields before next spring. The music of festivities and the songs of peace are heard throughout Europe; but beneath their rejoicing strains is heard the far sound of trumpets, and the roll of approaching drums. The silence is like that of a bright morning when two great armies meet, and, while the birds sing and the bees hum in the clover, await for a few brief moments the command to fire and the word to charge along the line.—*Wilkes' New York Spirit.*

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in a House of Ill-Fame.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A horrible tragedy occurred in a house of ill-fame in this city, towards 9:30 o'clock to-night. A man from Cincinnati, who gives the name of Babcock, proceeded to the premises occupied by Frank Howard, at No. 8 Alden street, and attempted to murder a female inmate of the premises, with whom he seems to have been previously acquainted. Babcock drew a revolver and fired three shots at the woman. Although in close proximity to his intended victim, she escaped unscathed. Babcock then turned the weapon upon himself, and shot himself through the right cheek. Producing a knife, he next stabbed himself three times in the left breast, and fell fainting to the floor. The wounded man was removed to the Massachusetts Hospital, where he was properly cared for. His condition is looked upon as most critical. It has been ascertained that he wrote two letters, one to his mother and the other to a person unknown, before seeking to commit the crime.

Bank Troubles in Providence Reported.

From the Providence (R. I.) Herald, Sept. 28.

There were all manner of stories in circulation yesterday in financial circles, with regard to some transactions which have recently been made by the cashier of the Atlas Bank of this city. We have made very careful and diligent inquiry with regard to the matter, but a reticence on the part of those best qualified to give the facts renders it impossible to give full details with regard to the transactions. As nearly as we have been able to ascertain, however, the facts are substantially these:—For several months past the cashier has privately cashed the checks of a certain party in this city, using the funds of the bank for the purpose, but making no record of the proceeding upon the books of the institution. Some of the sums thus appropriated were repaid by the man to whom they were given, but it is believed there is a deficit of several thousand dollars—report says about forty thousand, but we hardly think the amount is so great. The cashier was under a bond of fifteen thousand dollars. He has also considerable property of his own, which is now held while investigations are being made. Nathan J. Smith, Esq., has been appointed cashier in place of the suspected official, and a careful examination of the whole affair is now being made. It may be proper to state that the bank was about winding up its accounts, and that a fund had been allowed to accumulate with that object in view.

Jefferson Davis in Canada.

The latest report concerning this noted person states that he is about taking up his residence in Toronto. He has for some months been a resident of Montreal, and the idea has become current that he was living like a retired monarch, courted by the Canadians, and worshipped by those who followed his fortunes, and "left their country for their country's good." The truth is that Davis has for some months occupied an inferior house in Montreal, and his residence in that city is a matter of total indifference to the majority of those who live there. That he is not surrounded by any numerous cortege may readily be seen, when we state that a day scarcely passes over his head that he is not seen at St. Lawrence Hotel, where his presence creates no more excitement than that of any other person who drops in to hear the news and see what is going on. His departure from Montreal will cause no regret, and his presence in Toronto will create a nine days' talk, when he will be dropped. Aaron Burr lived many years after the public had almost forgotten that such a man ever had an existence, and Jefferson Davis will no doubt follow in his footsteps.—*Boston Journal, September 28.*

A Mexican Liberal Heroine.

The war that has just come to an end in Mexico had its heroines, like most other wars of its kind. None of them, however, was so well known as Ignacia Richy, a native of Jalisco, and daughter of Spanish parents. She entered the ranks of the Liberal army when the French invaded the country. She performed many prodigies of valor, and became an aid on the staff of General Arteaga, who was executed by Mendez, at Uruapan, in October, 1865, and became a prisoner with him. When Arteaga and his companions were shot she refused to be present at the execution, and blew out her brains with a pistol in prison sooner than remain a prisoner in the hands of the Imperialists.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President and Congress—The Impeachment Game and What It Means—Johnson Will Not Allow a Suspension Resolution to Pass—Chief Justice Chase on National Affairs—The Plotting for the Next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1867.—The facts I furnished you in a letter recently, foreshadowing the probable action of Congress on the impeachment question, and the course that will be pursued by President Johnson should Congress attempt to suspend or remove him, seem to have attracted very widespread attention and have given rise to all sorts of comments and speculations. My information was derived from such a trustworthy source that the statements I then made not only stand uncontradicted, but have been extensively copied into other journals, and authoritatively quoted by shrewd and experienced political writers of both parties as an index of approaching events.

It is worthy of note that neither the President nor any of his organs or friends have taken occasion to deny the truth of my statements—a fact which proves that I did not deal in mere sensational stuff, but that I represented correctly the political situation. It is interesting to notice the effect of their publication. Both conservatives and radicals have seized upon the letter, and converted it into political capital. Democrats and conservative Republicans make it a cause for rejoicing and congratulation. In the President's determination to defend the prerogatives of his high office, and to boldly resist any further Congressional encroachments on the Executive, they profess to see some guarantee that a check will at last be put on the revolutionary plottings to subvert the Government; some hope that the country will be saved from another disastrous civil war by the display of a little timely pluck and firmness. The radicals, on the other hand, unheeding the lessons of the late elections, and blind to the unmistakable reaction in the public sentiment, point to the avowed purpose of the President to set Congress at defiance, and raise a new howl for impeachment, suspension, removal, etc. Some of those radicals are undoubtedly in earnest; but most of them, and particularly those looked up to as leaders, are merely throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Though I expressed the belief in my last letter that impeachment would undoubtedly be attempted in November, I feel constrained now to say, after a more careful examination of the plans and purposes of the radicals, that the object is to keep up the excitement purely for party purposes; and in doing this they little heed how much they inflame the public mind, how much partisan rancor and bitterness are intensified, how much business is disarranged, or how much in fact, the safety of the country is endangered. Party, with them, is before country and everything else. It is of infinitely more importance, in their estimation, to kill off Grant and work up the Chase or Wade programme for the Presidency, than to promote such secondary considerations as the pacification of the whole country or the restoration of fraternal relations between the different sections.

There appears to be little doubt now that this is the secret of the late revival of the impeachment excitement. It all turns on the race for the Presidential succession. The rival aspirants on the Republican side grasp at every straw in their desperate agony to hold on to the last hope of the Presidential nomination. Impeachment is regarded as a measure calculated to fire the radical heart and win popularity with the extreme wing of the Republican party. The game is to keep fanning this impeachment flame until Congress meets in November, then concoct some scheme of trying Johnson on some solemn looking charges, the understanding to be that the trial shall drag its slow length along through some weary months, and finally explode in smoke when the radical Presidential programme shall have been matured and be in a safe way of succeeding. But the query suggests itself to the thoughtful mind, "Will this little game go along thus smoothly and pleasantly without hurting anybody in particular except Andy Johnson?" Is there not a risk that the joke may be carried too far—that passion may be excited to such a pitch that it will be found difficult to stop just at the right point—just where the plotting politicians now design? Will the conservative element of the country, which is just awakening and beginning to speak in tones that already alarm the radicals, tamely permit this trifling with the interests of the nation? Will the Copperhead element standidly by and suffer an opportunity to escape of gaining some political capital? Will Johnson himself let things go even so far as the radicals propose? Those are all questions to which no reliable answer can be given in the present confused state of affairs.

I do not think the radicals intend to attempt the suspension of the President; but should they do so, I am assured Mr. Johnson will resist in the way I before indicated. In such an event serious trouble must result. Even the introduction of a resolution of suspension, and the attempt to pass it, would be regarded by the President as a *casus belli*. It is said that the President would not even allow such a resolution to pass. He would regard its presentation as a revolutionary act, and would immediately issue a proclamation, representing that an attempt was about to be made to depose him unlawfully. He would adjourn the two Houses and call upon the army and navy to suport him. Would the army respond? It is hard to tell. Grant, pestered and harassed on all sides, keeps his own counsel. He says nothing, and yet each side claims him as an ally. The conservatives proclaim he has always inclined towards them, while the radicals, on the other hand, point to his course in relation to Sheridan, Sickles, and Stanton, and his correspondence with the President thereon, and infer that therefore he is with them. I am inclined to think that the reticence of the General-in-Chief is not owing altogether to a desire to conceal his real sentiments, but simply to the fact that he intends to guide himself by circumstances. Should the President prorogue Congress before the passage of a resolution of suspension, Grant will then probably, as a soldier, feel himself bound to obey the orders of Mr. Johnson. But should Congress succeed in passing a resolution of suspension and elect Wade President *ad interim*, then Grant will look to Wade for directions, and become the servant of Congress.

In the meantime both the President and Grant are the two coolest men in the country. Though in the event of a conflict they will have the most difficult and perilous parts to play in the great national drama, they seem perfectly at ease, and show no sign of being unduly excited. The President receives his visitors at the White House daily in his quiet, affable, smiling way, and takes his regular afternoon drive with Colonel Moore, his private secretary, or with his little grandchildren. His smiling face may be seen any day, between 5 and 6 P. M., on the road out Fourteenth street, which is his regular drive. Grant, too, is to be seen on the same road every afternoon, drowning state cares in the excitement of horse.

Though I have thus given you my own views on the impeachment subject, it is proper to state that the radicals profess to be in earnest, and deny that the Presidential complications are at all connected with their action. Chief Justice Chase emphatically denied, in a conversation with me, that he had written letters to or consulted the President as to the policy of the latter in dealing with Congress or the military commanders. With regard to the effect of his decision in North Carolina upon the administration of General Sickles, he says that he neither intended to obstruct nor defeat that officer in the execution of the reconstruction laws. What he claimed was that Sickles had no right to obstruct the regular process of the civil courts of the United States. Judge Chase did not deny the right of Sickles to interfere with the civil courts of the State of North Carolina, but he thinks that officer erred in not instructing his subordinates to respect and obey the mandates of the United States courts.

His attitude towards the Republican party in other respects the Chief Justice declares to be unchanged. He says he is now, and has been all along, in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Indeed, he claims the credit of having originated that plan. He says that in 1865, while on a visit to Hilton Head, South Carolina, he wrote a letter to President Johnson, wherein he laid down the very plan of reconstruction finally adopted by Congress. This, he says, was the only advice on political questions he ever gave President Johnson, and he regrets that the latter failed to adopt it. However this may be, it is still asserted that Chase has secretly been an adviser of Johnson; that he counselled him to remove Stanton, Grant, Sheridan, and Sickles; and that his object was thus to rid himself of dangerous rivals for the Presidential succession, the same as he managed to destroy Cameron during the administration of the lamented Lincoln. Just before Stanton's suspension it leaked out that "a very high official" had arranged with the President a plot to kill off Stanton and Grant at the same time, first by driving the former from the War Office, and, second, by inveigling the latter into the position vacated by the former, and thus confusing and embarrassing him with civil and political questions. The result has been such as to verify, to some extent, that story. Does Chase know anything of this plot? Can he give the name of this "very high official?"—*N. Y. Herald.*

MR. BEECHER ON MATRIMONY.

Plymouth Church was crowded yesterday both at the morning and the evening service. There was nothing remarkable in Mr. Beecher's morning sermon; but in the evening he preached from the eighth chapter of Genesis a somewhat singular discourse on matrimony and the ill-advised marriages. He would say to all young men, stand to the custom and the religion of your fathers. Many men get wives, and get with them the itch and a cursed religion. Canaan is now everywhere where Mammon is God. Where there is a godless household there is the land of Canaan. When a man gets a good wife he wants nothing more in life. Marriage is a thing not to be rushed into, but cautiously, religiously, and discreetly performed. The religious idea was conveyed as all that was rich and good in the family, and we have got to hold on to it by our hearts as well as by our heads. Some people get married out of a bounding passion, but he never saw one that was glad. The men who do so have a wretched time of it, but what kind of a time must the women have? Men like to spite each other although they hurt themselves. This passion of spite also enters into the household, and even into political parties. It's the law of human nature, not the law of politics. Acting imprudently and enviously for the purpose of spiting a neighbor is only another way men have for spiting themselves. The speaker here made another reference to the life of Jacob, who, he said, lay upon a single stone, which, according to our ideas, must have been uncomfortable. But the man who can do this is better than he who has all the luxuries. The robins spend little of their life in preparing the couch or their food. He had watched them in his lawn, and a peck and a wipe of the bill put an end to their labors after breakfast. The speaker would rather sleep and dream as Jacob did on the stone, than sleep and dream as some men do on beds of down. Men who dream cannot sleep soundly. It is one part sleeping and another part awake. It is a proof of some physical imperfection of the body. A drunken man once dreamed he went to hell, and what he supposed he saw there had such an effect on him that he forsook his cups and became a Christian. This occurred in Massachusetts. Dreams, therefore, sometimes do some good, but very rarely. Better have a settled mind and no dreams at all. The speaker agrid read that Jacob waked out of his sleep and poured oil on the stone and named the place Bethel, saying that thenceforth it should be God's house. Thus far the history. Now he would show them how to draw some profitable lessons from it. He then returned to the question of marriage, pointing out the great dangers arising out of ill-chosen marriages. Marriages should be founded upon qualities that will last, rather than upon the mere ties of affection. When a man founds a household, it ought to be done upon moral grounds. He that so selects will make a household a blessing, though some people may be very prominent in church matters, and yet not very well adapted for a good husband or a good wife. When the foundation is properly laid in the household affection, admiration and even interest will follow. If there be any disposed to take the daughters of Canaan, he would tell them to go back to the household of their fathers, for it is not wise to mix religion. He that marries a woman first, and thinks he can change her religion afterwards, knows little of human nature. Many who hang their ambition upon those above them thinking that they will draw themselves up thereby, often find themselves mistaken. He would recommend all therefore, to go back to the land of their fathers, to take partners for life from among their neighbors, and always of the same denomination.

Mr. Beecher then proceeded to give a little practical advice to his hearers, saying that it matters little how we spend our early life if at last we turn to God. Nobody so rich as he who is obliged to lay his head upon God as a pillow. He that sells his manhood buys a mess of pottage. Let all, therefore, lay their heads upon the stone and beg of God to bear them safely through.

The speaker next reminded some of his hearers of the promises which they had made to God, some when they were in a foreign clime suffering from fever, and others while they were lying on the battle-field. He would ask whether the promises thus made had ever been fulfilled. If not, he would ask the young people in his charge to read when they went home the eighth chapter of Genesis, and ponder over it. Could any man do better than this? The speaker then gave a little of his own experience when in England, and closed his most remarkable discourse with an earnest prayer. The church was crowded, and the sermon listened to with attention, though during the delivery of that portion of it which referred to marriage, there was a suppressed tittering among the ladies.—*N. Y. World.*

A MILLION OF SOLDIERS.

The following statements appear in the Cologne *Gazette*:—

"The military strength of the army of the Northern Confederation (including the Grand Duchy of Hesse) is imposing, as far as report goes, and does not exist, like that of the late German Confederation, upon paper only. Besides the contingents, there will remain on a war footing—

"1. Troops in the country, exclusive of field batteries, who could be formed for siege, and of trains of pontoons in reserve:—11,950 officers, 497,573 non-commissioned officers and men, 152,482 horses, 1284 guns, 12,873 carriages.

"2. Troops at the depot—4477 officers, 188,004 men, 22,955 horses, 220 guns.

"3. Troops in garrison formed in the first instance—4066 officers, 143,146 men, 2331 horses.

"4. Other military corps remaining in the country—472 officers, 5760 men, 1200 horses.

"There could at once be brought into the field 20,965 officers, 834,433 non-commissioned officers and privates, 178,914 horses, 1504 guns, and the carriages above mentioned.

"To these forces could still be added the troops in fortresses—1688 officers, 57,658 men, 30,141 horses, and about 150 guns—making a total of 22,653 officers, 802,141 men, 209,055 horses, 1654 guns, and 12,873 carriages.

"In time of peace the effective strength is 270,000 men, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The term of service is three years; the four years of the reserve count, at a deduction of twenty per cent. for loss, at least 288,000 men, added to which 315,000 men stationed in different parts, make, with the standing army of 300,000 men, a total of 903,000 men.

"To these may be added those from the three States of Southern Germany (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden), united to Prussia by offensive and defensive alliances—troops in districts, about 102,000 men; in depot, 37,100; in garrison, 225,564 men. Thus even if the Confederation of the North with Hesse be estimated at only 802,141, there is still a force of 1,101,241 men, exclusive of 28,000 officers."

SECOND EDITION

THE EFFECTS OF THE GALE.

Great Damage on the Hudson River

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Affairs—The Trouble Among the Democrats—Governorship—Jewish Holiday—Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks increases, and parties are now at work getting up an independent judiciary ticket which, being made up of first-class men, and supported by Republicans and conservatives, has a good chance of being elected. Owden Bowie, President of the Potomac Railroad, and a strong secessionist, is now the most prominent Democratic candidate for Governor, and has been keeping open house at Barnum's for a week past to make capital. John Wethered, of Baltimore county, and Henry Fernandis, of Harford county, are also candidates. Charles J. M. Gwinn, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will in all probability get the nomination for the Attorney Generalship. Albert Ritchie, ex-Governor Pratt, and Bernard Carter are also candidates for the same office.

This is the Jewish new year, and all the Jews are taking holiday. Large sums of money have been raised by them for the Southern sufferers by yellow fever.

The weather is unusually cool.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.—A large fleet of vessels bound eastward, which had been detained in Hampton Roads by the unsettled weather, sailed to-day for their destinations.

The United States steamer Gucca, Acting Master Joseph Marathon commanding, which arrived here on the 22d inst., with seven cases of yellow fever on board, sailed this morning for the Portsmouth United States Navy Yard. The yellow fever patients have all entirely recovered, with the exception of two of the crew, who are now convalescent. The following is a list of the officers of the Gucca:—Acting Master Commanding, Joseph Marathon; Ensign and Executive Officer, George H. Rice; Acting Paymaster, O. H. Nelson; Medical Officer, Scollay Parker; Acting Engineer, J. H. Bunting; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, S. M. Little; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, James Campbell and S. Litchfield.

Just before leaving Pensacola, two of the officers died of the yellow fever, viz.:—Acting Master H. C. Wade, commanding, and Thomas Tennent, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

The fever was raging at the Pensacola Navy Yard when the Gucca sailed, on the 13th inst., the hospital being full of patients, and among them seven officers.

On the 18th inst., when off the coast of Florida, one of the crew of the Gucca, named John Dungan, died of the fever, and was buried at sea.

Gale on the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The gale of last night and to-day has been very severe on the Hudson river, causing considerable damage to vessels and cargoes. A large barge, lumber loaded, was sunk near West Point, a sloop was driven ashore near Irvington, a schooner sunk near Yonkers, and a sloop sunk near Fort Washington. Other casualties are reported; but, as far as known, no lives have been lost.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Chief Justice Chase has gone to Lake Erie Island on a fishing excursion. At such times as he is out of bait he is a guest at the luxurious mansion of Jay Cooke.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110¾@110¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅝@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¼@109½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾.
June and July 7·30s, 106⅝@106¾.
Market dull and heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅝; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 43½; Erie, 65¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 138¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103¾; Michigan Central, 101; Michigan Southern, 81⅛; New York Central, 100¾; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 104¼; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 109¼; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 103½. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143⅞.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton dull at 22 cents. Flour firm; sales of 10,000 bbls; State, $8·75@10·60; Ohio, $10@12·75; Western, $8·25@13; Southern, $10·75@14; California, $11@12·50. Wheat firmer; and 2@3 cents higher. Corn firmer. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $23·81¼. Lard firm at 14½c. Whisky quiet.

The Yellow Fever—The Deaths by the Epidemic in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Dr. William Cleary, Fenian Head Centre of Louisiana, died of yellow fever at 5 o'clock this morning.

Captain J. W. Dunphy, a noted Fenian organizer, died recently of yellow fever in this city.

The interments yesterday numbered sixty-seven.

Colored Convention in Lexington, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—The State Convention of the colored benevolent societies of Kentucky met at Lexington to-day, and were addressed by General Brisbin and John P. Breckinridge. Resolutions favoring a union on the basis of equal rights for colored men were agreed to. A constitution was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, John P. Breckinridge being chosen President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 110¾ for 6s of 1881; 106¾ for June and July 7·30s; 108½ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½, and old do. at 98¼ no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 50¾@50¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change. 62 was bid for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; and 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12¼ for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 244 was bid for North America; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 51½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 96 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 42¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143¾; 11 A. M., 143¾; 12 M., 143¾; 1 P. M., 143¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	FIRST BOARD.		
$500 5-20s '65, cp	c. 107¾	20 sh Cam & Am	...is. 126
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Read R	30 62
$2800 do. New	c. 101¾	50 do	...sr. 60¾
23 sh Penna R	53¼	100 do	...c. 60¾
10 do	53¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 106¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106¼@106¾; do., July, 106¾@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143¾@143¾. Silver, 137@138¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 108⅞@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 107⅝@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@106½; 3d series, 106¼@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 143¾@143¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; old 5-20s, 113¼@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., July, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, 107⅜@107½; 10-40s, 99⅛@99¾; do., June, 106¼@106½; do., July, 106¼@106½. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.—Trade in Flour is quiet, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures, as prices are now relatively lower than those of wheat. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $7·50@8·25, old stock and new wheat extra family at $8@9·50, Northwestern extra family at $10·75@11·75, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12·50, and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at $8·25@8·50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·75.

A steady demand has prevailed from the millers for prime lots of Wheat, which are scarce and held at full prices; but common grades are not much wanted; sales of 2000 bushels red at $2·25@2·45; amber at $2·50; and California at $2·90. Rye ranges from $1·58 to $1·60. Corn is in moderate request, but prices are rather weak; sales of yellow at $1·44, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·40 1·42, the latter rate from store. Oats are held firmly, with sales of 4000 bushels at 70 80c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Sixteen hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $55 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.—The Cattle Market was rather dull this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2400 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 14@15c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 12@13c. for fair to good do.; and 9@11c. per pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

140	head	Owen Smith, Western,	7¼@8, gross.
97

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Peace Congress of Geneva.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The anti-Liberal papers of Europe are, of course, exultant over the end of the Geneva Peace Congress. They had looked upon the preparations for it with some uneasiness, and the official papers had ominously threatened with intervention in case the Government of Geneva should concede to the assembled conspirators full liberty of discussion. Their uneasiness had increased when they learned of the grand reception of Garibaldi, which, they had to admit, equalled or exceeded the most brilliant receptions which have ever been, during the present century, given to any of the living monarchs. They could not deny that Garibaldi wielded an immense power; that the party which works in Europe for the introduction of Liberal institutions is by no means a contemptible foe, and that its labors well deserve their utmost watchfulness. They were therefore most agreeably surprised when it was announced that the proceedings of the Congress had suddenly been brought to an inharmonious and, therefore, unsatisfactory close.

There was sadness, on the other hand, in all those who had built on the Congress great hopes for a vigorous reorganization of the European party of progress. The very idea of the Congress was an important step towards the establishment of a common creed. The weakness of the progressive party of Europe has, to a large extent, proceeded from their isolation. Because they were isolated, they were unacquainted with each other's tendencies; they misunderstood each other, and frequently fell a prey to the Macchiavellian statesmen, who were only too glad to divert attention from domestic oppression by wilfully conjuring up foreign troubles. It was a great and fruitful idea to remove these causes of the weakness of the party by an International Congress, to hear the views of the representatives of the several nations, and undertake to build up a platform upon which all may stand.

The Congress most appropriately called itself a Peace Congress. Those papers which have tried to ridicule the participation of men like Garibaldi in a peace Congress, only show their ignorance of the great questions which at present convulse Europe. All the leading men who were present in Geneva were in favor of forswearing all conflicts of one nation with others. Every nation, they are agreed, should confine itself to securing self-government. That point being reached, it should live at peace with all its neighbors.

There is no reason for discouragement if the first of the International Peace Congresses has not been a complete success. No great movement has from the start overcome all difficulties. But a good beginning has been made, which, we doubt not, will be followed up. A large number of distinguished men of various countries were present and took a part in the proceedings; others, like Louis Blanc and Jules Favre, expressed by letter a hearty sympathy. A place of meeting has already been appointed for next year, when, we doubt not, the lessons of the present year will be turned to advantage.

Mexico and the Presidential Contest.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our news from Mexico indicates considerable excitement over the coming Presidential election. As yet there is no one pledged to the field as a candidate in opposition to Benito Juarez. There is, however, some indication that Porfirio Diaz may enter the lists. A considerable party at the Mexican capital are desirous of pushing him forward as their leader. Still, there are some very strong reasons why General Diaz prefers, for the present, to remain in the background. A fellow townsman of the President, he is indebted to Juarez for education, military advancement, and all his honors. His esteem for the man to whom he owes so much is very great, and it is, therefore, not improbable that Diaz may firmly refuse the nomination. There are, however, weightier reasons than these for his refusal, and these exist partly in the army. Diaz could not control any but the troops who served under him, and these do not number ten thousand men. The armies of Regules, Corona, and Escobedo will all vote for Juarez, while the States generally will support the latter. The capital of the country may have a hundred rumors with reference to the Presidential contest, but it will be found that the populous districts far removed from the city of Mexico will give an almost unanimous vote for the present incumbent of the Executive chair. All the Northern States are in favor of Juarez, while in the South the vote between him and Diaz would scarcely be divided.

There is a marked tone of conciliation in the late action of the Mexican Government towards those who have heretofore been under the Liberal ban for aiding the empire. The act of confiscation, which made such a clean sweep of the property of Mexican Imperialists, has been revoked, and the property will, with rare exceptions, be restored. This is a very wise measure; for this was the only source from which the Mexican Government had any fear of a strongly organized revolutionary movement. By restoring the vast estates to their former owners, a formidable element has been quieted and bound to the interests of peace and order.

The Government now proposes to give the clergy the vote and make them eligible to the office of representative to Congress. This movement is of doubtful value at this time for the great Liberal leader. Mexico, profoundly stirred to civil hatreds by the exhaustive wars she has waged against the clergy, feels little disposed to grant them any rights while the spirit of revenge is at such a red heat. The measure, conciliatory and just, is a good one; but it is premature. It will, however, give Juarez the support of the conservative and wealthy element of the country; but it may lose him much of the aid which he otherwise might have counted upon in the Liberal party. Another good measure which it is proposed to adopt is the closer assimilation of the Mexican constitution to our own. It is hoped thereby to give a better system of checks and balances to the different branches of the Government.

There is much work before the Mexican statesmen. They have before them many problems which demand prompt and masterly settlement. Among these the first is the financial question. With a country unsurpassed in the ability to restore her credit to a sound basis, the only trouble relative to that matter is how to exist until the machinery can be repaired and set in motion. Then must be settled the question of feudalism, which has a marked hold in every Mexican State. The great haciendas, often occupying from twenty to thirty thousand square miles, must be cut down. Land must be more equally divided. Taxation of real estate will do this. Heretofore the great estates have never been taxed. Another and all important thing for Mexico, if she would live as a separate nationality, is to strike out the word "to morrow" from her dictionary. The clergy have almost ruined Spanish America, but "to-morrow" weighs upon the land with a still heavier curse. We watch Mexico with intense interest, for she has at length finished her religious wars. It now remains to be seen how wisely she will make use of her victory. Her Presidential election is the first step to a glorious future, providing it will be taken. Fortunately, there is a chance that there will no candidate in the field against Juarez. Should Diaz determine to let his name be used, it might result in an exciting election, but still his defeat would be almost certain. Juarez holds one great advantage—he is an Indian, and much beloved by his race, which comprises seven-eighths of the population of Mexico.

Making Mistakes.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Blunders, in public affairs, are usually fatal to the prospects of those who fall into them. We have never perused anything of the kind more pathetic than the letter from Herschel V. Johnson to a Northern friend, which we recently printed. We refer to it now because such reference is seasonable; because from the President down to the puniest puppet who lisps the stale formulas of a shallow conservatism, there are men who are making the Georgian's blunder without his excuse. He engaged in the Rebellion against the feelings of his heart, the promptings of his conscience, and the conclusions of his understanding; he walked to certain and foreseen ruin, as he admits, because he thought himself bound to follow the people of his State even in a career of crime; and the result has been his political and material ruin. "I find myself," says he, "disfranchised and assigned to a position, in respect to political and social rights, inferior to that of my former slaves." He had "never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution or the Union;" he "had spent half a century in endeavoring to uphold them;" and yet this old man suffered himself to be talked, and persuaded, and bullied, and coaxed into the notion that because his fellow-citizens in considerable numbers had betaken themselves to treason it was his duty to turn traitor with them. It was a chivalrous error, and grievously has Governor Johnson answered it; but he has still the consolation of knowing that he was swayed by no unclean venality, and that he did not lend his countenance to the conspiracy for the sake of personal aggrandizement. From the little gang of Northern apostates, who have bartered honor for place, and who have seen in the preservation of the Government only the continuation of its patronage, we can turn to the example of Governor Johnson, and find a kind of relief even in the contemplation of his error. He at least did not sell himself in the market. He at least acted under a nobler stimulus than that of greed. He frankly accepted revolution; but he did not put on the mincing airs of an artificial conservatism. He groans with reason over the establishment of manhood suffrage; but what cause of distress have New York men—we do not care whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats—at that natural, inevitable consummation? If Rebels, with the smell of battle still upon their garments, please to side with the President in his usurpations, and his proscriptions, and his fawning upon Rebel remnants, there is no cause of wonder; but why should those who profess to be still loyal bow down and kiss his feet? If the President hates the Republican party, why should those who have called themselves by our name and claimed with us fraternity, desert us at the very moment of our mortifying affliction? There can be no answer to these questions honorable to those concerning whom they are propounded. Mr. Johnson is taken up or abandoned as suits their convenience. Their side of the fence is that side upon which the crops look the most promising. Their conservatism means cash. Their principles have all a pecuniary squint.

We know what we mean when we write ourselves radicals, and we are quite prepared to take the consequences of doing so. Men who call themselves conservatives should be ready to tell us what they desire to conserve. Is it the old Democratic party with which they were so scandalously ready to strike hands? That we understand. Is it the tendency of the public money to their own private pockets? We comprehend even that. Is it the management of a great party by a handful of men who expect to be roundly paid for their affectionate care! Even this is not inscrutable. Is it the foregiveness of sinners before they have repented? Is it the embracing and kissing and crying of the Philadelphia Convention? Is it making private bargains with our bitterest opponents for personal purposes? Such conservatism, we confess, is a little too delicate and metaphysical for us, and it may prove in the end a trifle too potent even for its professors. The people of this State are not in a humor to be played with for the satisfaction of any man's greed; and leaders who are missing when they are most wanted may do very well as conservatives, but must not expect to be rated as Republicans. Thus far they have done nothing except make blunders. The Philadelphia Convention was a blunder of more than Hibernian proportions. The timid support given to the President was another. The league in this State with the Copperheads was a third, the pretense of being this year Republicans, even conservative Republicans, is a fourth. At this rate the time for weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth cannot be far distant. Let it come!

General Hancock on the Reconstruction Law.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our Washington correspondent's report of an interview with General Hancock fully confirms the impression produced by that gallant soldier's speech to the crowd that serenaded him. All fear as to his administration of affairs in Louisiana and Texas vanished when he proclaimed his purpose to enforce the law in the spirit in which it was enacted. From that moment it became evident that the enemies of reconstruction would derive no succor from any action of his, and that the preliminary measures of General Sheridan would be allowed to proceed without hindrance or essential alteration.

In his talk with our correspondent, General Hancock reveals yet more freely his determination to disregard all attempts to adapt the administration of the law to any forced interpretation of its meaning, or to any end at variance with his idea of duty. He promises to weigh fairly any suggestion that may be offered by his "*military* superiors," provided they do not conflict with the spirit of the law. The law, however, places the responsibility of his proceedings upon his own shoulders, subject only to the supervisory authority of General Grant, and it is clear that a soldier's sense of duty will lead him to pay slight attention to the opinions of Mr. Binckley. General Hancock's military career seemed from the first to constitute a guarantee against subserviency to the views promulgated by the President. It was not probable that his tried and sterling loyalty would admit of tampering with the law in the interest of disloyal factions. But it is nevertheless satisfactory to have these repeated and explicit assurances from his own lips of his resolve to carry out the law in its spirit, as opposed to the far-fetched rendering of its letter which forms the distinguishing feature of Mr. Johnson's programme.

But General Hancock goes still further. He does more than declare his adherence to the spirit of the law. He vindicates the law itself as neither vindictive nor tyrannical. "The strict performance of a soldier's duty," he well remarks, "may be construed by those whom it affects as oppressive; but a quiet submission to the execution of the acts of Congress in spirit and letter will obviate all appearance of either oppression or tyranny." The case could not be more neatly stated. The law wears the aspect of oppression only to those who are opposed to its objects, and would frustrate its operation. There is not a statute in existence which is not deemed tyrannical by its habitual violators, and the Reconstruction law is not likely to be an exception. The penalties it prescribes are certainly not very despotic in their nature. Disabilities that are limited to exclusion from office and from voting are the mildest form which punishment for rebellion could assume. These are oppressive solely in the sense that attaches to all penalties for offenses defined by law.

The parts of the reconstruction scheme which most excite opposition are those which confer political equality upon the blacks; but surely the enfranchisement of the race whom the war has made free is not oppression to any other class. Hence the appositeness of General Hancock's saying:—"As to the legitimate execution of the law ever becoming oppressive or tyrannical, *that* depends much upon whether it meets with resistance, either passive or open." The communities which accept the plan of Congress in good faith, comply with its requirements, and leave other considerations to be determined after the South shall have been fully restored to the Union, will have no need to complain of cruelty or oppression. The law may be in some respects unpalatable to them as to others, but it cannot be properly branded as oppression, nor can the military government, which is one of its preliminary incidents, be justly stigmatized as tyrannical. Not so, however, with the antagonists of the law. Whether they work covertly or openly, they may be expected to demur to the nature of a system which compels them to obey the law and to abide by its results. In their eyes the suppression of the Rebellion by Federal power was gross usurpation and despotism. It is natural for them to object to the just and logical sequences of Union victory as in the highest degree despotic. But the circumstance is not calculated to shake the confidence of the country in the equity and wisdom of the conditions laid down by Congress. The law was enacted in the interest of the Union—not to gratify the wishes of Rebels; and an opposition which aims at the abatement of Union demands for the convenience and gratification of those who regard the Union itself as the embodiment of oppression, is not entitled to very scrupulous attention. In General Hancock's estimation, "the lost cause" is not the cause to which the commanders of the military districts should pay particular deference. His explicit utterances on the subject dispel the last of the delusions to which the President's recent proceedings have given birth.

The Indian Bother.

From the N. Y. World.

The council held on the 19th instant at North Platte, between the United States Commissioners and certain Indian chiefs, was important, although it did not result in a definite treaty. The hostile tribes responsible for the current troubles are the Sioux bands of the North, and the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches of the South. The former roam along and above the valley of the North Platte; the latter along and below the valley of the Arkansas. But all these tribes, whose hunting grounds join and intersect each other in the country between the two rivers mentioned, make common cause for war of the encroachments of white travel along the stage, wagon, and advancing Pacific Railroad routes between. The Sioux, besides, are irritated against the wagon route opened through the Powder river country from Fort Laramie to the gold region of Montana, which country they have long occupied, and to which they have an undoubted title. This explanation will enable those who take the trouble to glance at a map to understand the gist of the difficulty.

At the recent council, Generals Sherman and Harney, Commissioner Taylor, Senator Henderson, and most of the other Commissioners were present. Some of the most noted chiefs of the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes appeared, stated their grievances, and made their demands. The latter were, that the Powder river road, the Smoky Hill Railway route—which runs along the valley of the Smoky Hill fork of the Arkansas river—and the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad altogether, should be abandoned. The noise of the locomotive, said Spotted Tail and other spokesmen, drove away their game. The presence of soldiers provoked war. "Take away your blue-coats and your whistling engines, and then come unarmed, and travel peaceably among us, and have your throats cut in the good old-fashioned way!" was in effect the *ultimatum* of these wily warriors. "And for the present, as some sort of security for such a future state, give us plenty of presents, ammunition and arms."

In response to which modest suggestions General Sherman is reported to have said:—

"We believe the time has come when you should begin, and with our assistance you can in a few years have herds of cattle and horses, like the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, and can have corn fields, like the Pawnees, Yanktons, Shawnees, and Pottawattomies. You see for yourselves that the white men are advancing in all directions, and spite of all you can do, they will soon have all the good land of this country, so that unless you choose a home now it may be too late next year. The railroad up the Platte will be built, and that up the Smoky Hill also. If you are damaged we must pay you in full, and if your young men attempt to interfere, the Great Father, who, out of kindness to you, has heretofore held back the white soldiers and people, will let them out, and you will be swept out of existence. We therefore propose to let the whole Sioux nation (you included) select a country on the Missouri river, embracing the White Earth and Cheyenne rivers, to have forever, and we propose to allow you to keep out all white men, except such traders and agents as you may choose, there to cultivate the land, build houses, and raise herds of ponies, cattle, sheep, etc. We propose to help you there as long as you need help, and to let you have any kind of men you want to show you how to raise corn, weave wool into blankets, and make houses. We could teach your children to read and write. We also propose to offer the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Southern Indians, similar homes in the country below the Arkansas, and if any of you prefer that country you can go there and have the same advantage. * * * This commission is not a peace commission only; it is also a war commission. The Great Father wants us to be kind and liberal to the Indians of the plains if they keep peace; but if they will not hear reason, then he commands that these roads be made safe by a war that will be different from any you have ever seen. We will be here again in November, until which time you may hunt on the Republican; but then we want you again to meet us here and tell us for good if you agree to go up to the White Earth next spring. In that event we will provide for you here on Brady's Island till the grass grows in the spring, when we want you to go up to the White Earth to pick out your future homes; the nearer the Missouri the better, for by that river our steamboats can carry up your annual supplies, and by it your traders can get your goods cheap. We would like you to think of these things now and to say what you think; but we will leave the articles of our agreement to be made when we come back here in November."

Language like this, addressed to intelligent beings, would have been very instructive and convincing. But it greatly disgusted the savages who listened to it, and caused Turkey Foot, a Southern Cheyenne, and one of the most malignant of chiefs, to quit the council in a huff. The anger of the rest of the red men was masked. "We thought," said Swift Bear, a Sioux, "that you would give us a little ammunition to get our living with and make our hearts glad. Take pity on us this day." Whereupon the Commissioners, taking counsel, concluded to issue a limited supply of powder to the Indians along with the other presents provided, and to hope, in the meantime, that the tribes so favored would keep the peace until the next council in November.

The plan which the Commissioners have resolved upon thus appears to be to put the hostile Indians aside, northward and southward, from the great railroad and wagon routes of travel eastward and westward betwixt the Platte and Arkansas rivers; and to dispose of the northern Sioux so close to the Upper Missouri as that the road from Fort Laramie to the Montana mining districts above may be left open. It is very doubtful whether treaties to this effect can be peaceably and securely perfected. The Government has waited too long. Our troops on the plains during the past year have been too few, and have been too often evaded or beaten. The savages—particularly the vengeful Sioux—have thriven unlawfully and well upon the spoil of emigrant and Government trains, overland stages, and settlers' homes. They have been suffered to undervalue the might of the Great Father at Washington. Out of his plenty in charge of his commissioners, they will probably cajole what they can at the forthcoming councils, and then they will begin their devil's work anew. Our true policy was, years ago, to win them to our fold. We have continually thrust and still aim to thrust them out of it—therefore they continue to be preying border wolves.

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Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Chuny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

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NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 15

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
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No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
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PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
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E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 2m*

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Swiftsure Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

GRAND OPENING OF

FURS,

On Tuesday, October 1.

MINK SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, FROM $10 TO $100.
H. B. SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR FROM $50 TO $300.
RUSSIAN SABLE SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, FROM $150 TO $600.
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS, MUFF AND COLLAR, $10 TO $40.
SETS IN FITCH, STONE MARTEN, CHINCHILLA, ROYAL ERMINE, ETC.
In great variety, and at moderate prices.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Carriage Robes and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Mufflers, and Fur Gloves.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

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WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

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WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES,
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 93 North THIRD Street
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick, samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 8 19 tuw

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de Ume.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

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AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos,

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Salas de recioimiento

Y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

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A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

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IMPROVED BASE BURNING

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WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

9 6 1m2p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

"VOX POPULI."

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION MARSHAL THEIR FORCES.

A Brilliant Gathering in Front of the Union League on Saturday Night.

Speeches of Kelley, Bond, Matthews, O'Neill, Etc. Etc.

The monster mass meeting of the loyal citizens in front of the Union League House last Saturday night was one that will long be remembered for its brilliant surroundings and for the thrilling eloquence that, coming from the mouths of the illustrious speakers, swayed the vast multitude but with one purpose, that of loyalty to the great party that is now battling for freedom and equal rights. The vast audience could be numbered by thousands; and the intensity of purpose that glittered in the upturned eyes and faces argued a fixity of purpose that meant to do or die in the approaching crisis. Broad street was jammed, and the inspiriting strains of music and the brilliant display of fireworks did much to render it a scene that will be remembered for years to come.

The League House itself was most splendidly illuminated with the names of our principal Generals in jets of flame. At 8 o'clock, amidst intense enthusiasm, the meeting was opened, and John Price Wetherill, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved that Colonel John W. Forney be selected as the chairman of the meeting. The motion was carried, and as Mr. Wetherill retired, Hon. William D. Kelley stepped forward and said:—

You are cheering the wrong man; but, for the time being, I am Colonel John W. Forney. I am here to return you that gentleman's thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received his name as chairman of this meeting. It is a matter of profound grief to him that within a few hours he has found himself voiceless—not without thought, not without sentiment, not without burning conviction that he desires to lay before you, but wanting the physical voice to give it utterance. Since his return from Europe he has been able to deliver but one address, and that was to our colored fellow citizens, in whose behalf, since he has seen the oppressions of Europe, he feels profounder interest than ever. (Great applause.) He begs me, therefore, to thank you heartily, and to say that he hopes to have the privilege of addressing you before the election, and letting you know from his own lips, as you learn from his pen daily, the deep interest he takes in the issues now pending, and the breadth he attaches to those issues.

It will now be my pleasant office to introduce to you a fearless southern Republican. (A voice—"Is he loyal?") Is he loyal! Aye, gad he is—it is the Hon. Hugh L. Bond. (Cheering.) It is Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, the successor of Henry Winter Davis. (Renewed cheering.)

Judge Bond has endeared himself to Philadelphia for his fearless advocacy of the Union and of the rights of manhood. When he showed himself to the people there went up a mighty shout of welcome. He spoke thus:

My fellow-citizens of the United States: It has not been with any intention of making a speech that I have come here to-night, but rather to repeat to you the prayer of the loyal men of the border States. (Applause.) I come here to-night to look at you, the people of Pennsylvania, as we of Maryland used to look at you during the great war we have just fought, when the ballot as an agency for protecting the government was as potent as the sword, and I want to see whether there are any people here who are going to come to our rescue in this great struggle in which we are now engaged.

When in 1864 the national differences were being fought out upon the line of the Potomac, at a time when the armies of the United States were almost disheartened, and when you were running a man named Woodward for Governor of this State; at that time with what interest and anxiety did we watch your canvass, and how our hearts thrilled with joy when Pennsylvania sent up that noble response to Mr. Lincoln that the war should be carried out to the bitter end. I recollect with what manifest earn[illegible] and real sincerity Andy Curtin, the great man of our [illegible] Henry Winter Davis (applause,) came up here to help you. And to-night, my friends, the same issue is presented to us. Though the army is disbanded, though our troops have gone home, the same issue lives, and cannot be repressed. (Three cheers for Judge Bond were here proposed and given.)

My fellow-citizens, when our fathers fought out the Revolutionary war, and came to form a national government, the representatives from that side of Mason and Dixon's line from which I come agreed that the dominant institution of that section should exist but temporarily. They looked to its ultimate abolition, for they expressly and boldly declared that all men were born free and equal. That declaration was the living, breathing principle of their Declaration of Independence, and not a meaningless, glittering generality, born of the enthusiasm of the hour. It formed the groundwork of that great paper, which was put forth to the world in justification of their revolution. However, in the course of events, it so happened—most unfortunately, it is true—that my people reached the conclusion that cotton was destined to be king; and, instead of abolishing slavery, they cherished and fostered its interests in every possible way. That which should have been endured only as a blight and a curse, finally came to be considered by them as a blessing; and thus it was that an institution which at first was only to be tolerated for a time became a dangerous ulcer upon the body politic, and the failure of our fathers to deal justly with a great wrong brought their children face to face with this rebellion. We have put down that rebellion, and now the question with us is whether we are going to maintain that all men who have been created free and equal are going to remain so. (Great applause.) Therefore it was that in your Southern Loyalist Convention, which met here in 1866, the declaration was made that we must come back to negro suffrage.

The speaker further stated that in the wars of the Revolution and 1812 we had called upon the colored man, and he had given his services in our behalf. In 1861 they were again called upon, and again they flocked to our standard. But now they asked, not without reason, "What have we gained by the war? Are we not just as much oppressed to-day as we were before? Are not our houses invaded and our children taken away? Have we any of the privileges of American citizenship?" He argued that if the people of Pennsylvania and the north did not want to be compelled to keep a standing army in the south their only resource was to give the colored people of that section the means of self-protection; in other words, that the only remedy for the wasting condition of things was to confer the ballot upon them. The objection of the Democrats was that the negro would be made the equal of a white man. The speaker said that if it did not make the loyal black man the equal of a rebel he did not want him to have the ballot.

Referring to the threatened intervention of the militia of Maryland in the difficulties between Congress and the President, the speaker said that the 19th of April might be re-enacted but for one thing, which was, that since the rebels have been arming the blacks have not been idle, and if the former intended to go to Washington, so would the latter. Nor did the loyal element of Maryland propose to wait, as in 1861, until the loyal north came down thus far, but would fight the battle without their assistance. The speaker then asked who was it that objected to the fair and righteous demands of the loyalists of the south. Was it not the rebels alone? And who cared for their objections? They objected to your Union soldiers coming down there, but did their objections amount to anything? They object to every measure proposed by Congress, and to every step taken by the loyal people of the country.

Judge Kelley now called for three cheers for the gallant Judge Bond. The people gave them in triple measure, while another salvo of bengola lights traversed the broad ether. Judge Kelley being called for said:

I have recently travelled through eight of the States of the Union, getting back but yesterday. Everywhere that I went, the question came to me, What is Pennsylvania going to do? will she falter now, or will she demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson? ("Yes," and great cheering.) I said she would do the latter; that the people remembered their sons and brothers slain in the war; that they meant to revivify and to maintain the Union. They do not know in Ohio, Missouri, Maryland, and elsewhere, who is running for Sheriff or Judge in Philadelphia; they did not ask me whether Lyle or Cowell was to be elected; they asked about Johnson, the traitor, and whether we were going to tolerate him. (Great applause, and cheers for Kelley.)

We have here to-night gentlemen from one-half the States of the Union, and we propose that you shall hear some of them. It is now my privilege to introduce to you my old friend and co-laborer in the Thirty-seventh Congress, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Riddle was welcomed with three cheers. He announced that he came from the District of Columbia, in which the White House was located, wherein Andrew Johnson was contained, and from whence at present emanated an odor which the people did not at all like. He was not despondent, for he was firmly convinced that the great underlying forces now at work would be sufficient to carry the country safely through its present transition state, and would not permit the loyal element of the nation to sit still or slumber.

The speaker entered into an able and exhaustive argument of the reconstruction policy of the government. He remarked that of all the questions about which ingenious sophists had troubled themselves, the most useless, in his judgment, was as to whether the ten crushed and ruined southern States were in or out of the Union. Practically it made no difference, for the State governments, so far as the United States and the loyal people were concerned, had ceased to exist. So far as the loyal people of those States were concerned, they were remitted to the original right of self-government, and the government of the United States representing a sovereignty for the time being would maintain the public peace among them.

In conclusion, Mr. Riddle congratulated his hearers upon the frustration of the President's designs in the reconstruction measures, and reasserted his conviction that Johnson would be removed from the Executive chair, as an obstruction to the execution of the laws.

He referred to the negro suffrage movement in the District of Columbia, and declared that the political knowledge and general capacity of the African race had been sadly and terribly underestimated by the people of this country. What had happened in Washington and Tennessee would happen all over the south, and the emancipated and enfranchised Republicans of that section would take care of those States. It was for Pennsylvania to do her duty; the south would do hers.

The following gentlemen acted as officers of the meeting:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

James C. Hand,	Adam Hill,
Edwin H. Fitler,	James H. Paul,
William Sellers,	Capt. Richard Donegan,
John Welsh,	Thomas Megear,
Fred. Fraley,	Chas. W. Ridgeway,
John F. Lewis,	John Hazletine,
Adolph E. Borie,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel E. Stokes,	William Devine,
Jay Cooke,	Maj. W. McMichael,
Thomas Webster,	Edward C. Marsden,
Thomas Tasker,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Wm. H. Park,	Joshua Spering,
W. H. Ruddiman,	Alan Wood,
Merrit Gibson,	John L. Anderson,
Gen. Horatio Hubbell,	Milton J. Harris,
Dr. Elias Ward,	Peter A. Keyser,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Wm. B. Stevens,
Col. Wm. B. Thomas,	Edwin R. Cope,
Geo. J. Young,	Col. Fred. M. Newhall,
W. B. Bement,	Richard Garsed,
Henry Davis,	James Hogan,
Isaac A. Sheppard,	William Blunden,
Saml. Armstrong,	Chas. J. Field,
Jas. Irwin,	Col. Barton H. Jenks,
Thos. Stinson,	James Martin,
Chas. H. Cramp,	James W. Robins,
James McDougal,	Joseph H. Cousty,
Col. Thos. Crawford,	James M. Sellers,
Capt. Thos. Bringhurst,	John H. Southworth,
Benj. H. Brown,	Thos. Craven,
David Oliver,	James Dobson,
J. Vaughan Merrick,	Dr. R. S. Kenderdine.

SECRETARIES.

A. J. Antelo,	Sergt. George Flake,
John J. Hartman,	Capt. W. J. Mackay,
Jos. T. Bailey,	Edward Stokes,
H B. Ashmead,	Thomas Vandusen,
Alex. Benson, Jr.,	Dr. John Jackson,
Francis Blackburne, Jr.,	Col. Jacob M. Davis,
Joseph H. Dallas,	Capt. Robert Gillespie,
Capt. Hubert Price,	James H. Dingee,
Stephen Miller,	Capt. Henry Koch,
Edward J. Kenney,	Jabez Gates,
David Banks,	Jesse Cottman,
Major Richard Ellis,	James Newell,
Washington H Gilpin,	Capt. Samuel D. Miller,
John M. Young,	Matthew Kolb,
Capt. John McCollough,	Benjamin Sharpe,
James E. Neill,	John De Barry,
Capt. Job W. Rickards,	Ed. D. H. Fraley.

Col. R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore, was next introduced, and lustily applauded.

He said America was a free home and strong nation, and one which provided the beneficence of free schools, shed its laws around the firesides of the humblest, and crowned labor with prosperity. In all characteristics it was a nation of vigor, and promised greater national development than any other, for none was so competent to send so many words of hope to generations to come than was America. Great as it was, as resplendent as it was in history, as rapid as its advances were in civilization, it could not afford to give up its political affairs to men who have no sympathy with mankind. During six long years the Democratic party had misled, cheated, and defrauded the people who clung to it, and to strip this rebel Democracy of its Japan-glosses, varnish and sophistry, would be to show two questions for the consideration of the men of the nation. The first one would be, "Should loyal men be ruled by traitors and their aiders and abettors?" and the second would be "Shall the public debt created for the maintenance of the government be repudiated simply because the rank and file of the Democratic party never invested one cent in a government bond, and don't care whether they are repudiated or not?" Shall the rebels rule? No, never as long as the last nursling on its mother's breast lives, nor so long as the hearts of loyal men pulsate. The daring, true, and sublime sacrifices already made would be followed by others equally as grand before treason shall become a virtue and loyalty a scandal.

In referring to the Democratic party, he meant as a part of it Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis. It is said birds of a feather flock together, but in this case they don't flock, as one cannot leave the cool springs of Canada at present; but he will probably be about when Mr. Johnson takes possession, or as Mr. Seward blandly, subtly and sneakingly says, "He might be Dictator." Lee and Rousseau might be included in this Democratic party, but, perhaps, it would be as well to take Rousseau and Steadman to pair off with Lee, and that was not doing the latter any high compliment. Then there was the bully, blustering Robert Toombs, and he knew of no better Democrat to pit against him than Wm. B. Reed.

The people of this nation never would nor could forget the systematic process of starvation practised on our soldiers with a malignity unprecedented. It was not upon rebels that this scientific torture was practised, but upon men we trusted, lived with and loved. All remembered how our men went forth, and how they came back to us. They started out capable of enduring all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier, and they came back as spectres.

Then the assassination of Union men must not be forgotten—the shooting down of men in their tracks simply because they were loyal to the best government that ever existed on the earth. The same necessity existed now for action as when troops were called to the field, the only difference being that our soldiers were now citizens. These rebels proclaimed they would carry the black flag, which meant they would shoot down every man who wore the blue. They made the people shudder by telling them of the atrocities that the Union men would commit if they were victorious, and thereby enkindled a bitter hatred, which kept up the fires fast dying out in the hearts of their soldiers. These rebels not only told the people, but men living in the city of Philadelphia who claim to be learned, aristocratic, well bred and cultivated, had the same lies in their mouths, the same malice in their souls, and hated us as bad as the rebels did. The only difference between these southern and northern rebels was that the former had the courage to take up arms and fight, and the latter had the cowardice to take up lying. Once exhaust these people of their facilities for lying and they are bankrupt, and they will have to appeal to the law for a clean sheet to start business again. It is idle to talk of this rebel Democracy having any principles, as all they desired was power, plunder and the spoils of office, such was their mendacity and iniquity.

More than one-half of the cost of the war and the losses on the battle-field were occasioned by the action of these rebel Democrats for five years, because of their opposition to the war. Without the left wing in the north, the right wing of the rebels in the south would have been beaten in two years. They were not entitled to the treatment extended to great political organizations, for they had never attempted to put a good law on the statute books. It would not do for them to say they were in the minority, for the great loyal party would cheerfully have adopted any wise law, no matter from whence it emanated. Their motives were: "There ought not to have been a war;" "The government of the United States has no rights that ought to be respected;" "The rebels were in the right, and ought to have been given their rights;" "The Democratic party cannot get along without the distribution of offices and the full share of the plunder, and they should be given to them;" "The government of the United States was made for the Democratic party, and the Democratic party for the government."

During six years past the loyal men of the south have looked to Pennsylvania about the time the leaves fell, and they found the Democratic party fell soon afterwards, and would to heaven it would wither away, as did the leaves! (Long continued applause.)

The speaker concluded by enjoining upon Pennsylvanians to recollect that they would not vote for men to hold offices, but for the maintenance of the great principles which had existed since the creation of this government—for right against wrong, liberty against slavery—and enjoined upon his hearers not to strengthen the hands of the despot who presides at the White House.

He concluded amid hearty applause from the immense audience.

Judge Kelley then introduced Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, who said:

Never, in his opinion, since the formation of the government, had the voting become so important as at the coming elections in the north. He had heard some say that the election in this State was only a local one, which he admitted; but, while it was such, it was also for an eternal principle. The great question is, shall those States lately in rebellion come back loyal or rebel side up, and shall the representatives in Congress be sustained in the policy which they have adopted, or shall a recreant President receive encouragement in his suicidal course?

He urged upon his audience that it was a solemn duty to ignore side issues and support the candidates of the Republican party for the moral effect which a victory would bring. Congress asks for an expression of confidence in them, and an expression in opposition to the reconstruction scheme of Andrew Johnson. They asked this as the representatives of the government, which is the people. He concluded by imploring his listeners, as they loved their children and valued their happiness, to go to the polls and speak in such tones as not to be misunderstood.

Judge Kelley now said, in response to a renewed call for him, that he had just returned to the city after having spent a few days in the canvass in Ohio and several of the more western States. He brought good news from Ohio, where, he said, no one doubted the success of the Republican party. He had passed through Pittsburg, the home of the candidate for the Supreme Bench. There the great State Fair was going on, at which he had met many prominent gentlemen from western Pennsylvania. They had told him that the fires of loyalty are burning pure and bright in the valleys, on the hill-side and mountain-tops of that part of the commonwealth. They knew Mr. Williams well as a judge on the bench for years. In point of learning, in gustry, legal ability, he is equal to our distinguished citizen who is the nominee of the Democratic party. The speaker called upon those present to remember that while Judge Sharswood had declared that the legal-tender notes were unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to pass such a law, Judge Williams had held that the greenback represented a dollar in the payment of the debt of the United States. The Democratic party now claim that both parties should be represented on the bench, yet in 1851 they did not hold to such a doctrine.

The Judge then indulged in some highly complimentary remarks upon the character of Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the candidate for the justiceship of the Common Pleas. No man, said the speaker, enjoys a higher character for professional honor, or more untiring devotion to his client than Mr. Thayer. He then alluded to the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, Mr. Joseph N. Piersol, who had written to the New England Senators urging them to vote against the League Island bill, as that site was too unhealthy to permit any person living on it. The Judge charged that the delay in getting the bill passed was owing to the strenuous exertions of this man.

Hon. Charles O'Neill, Judge Pitkin, of Louisiana, and other gentlemen, successively and most acceptably addressed the assemblage, and at a very late hour, with an exhibition of standing pieces of pyrotechnics in patriotic designs, the dense multitude, with cheers for the Union cause and the Union ticket, separated for their homes.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN GERMANTOWN.—The Republicans of Germantown were out in considerable force on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, to listen to addresses by Governor Geary, M. Russell Thayer, Esq., and others. The meeting was organized by the selection of William G. Spencer, Esq., as Chairman.

Governor Geary was received with much applause, and said that when approaching the beautiful village of Germantown his mind was filled with recollections of the times long gone past, and of him who once trod that historic, classic ground—of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The speaker felt assured that he and his heroic comrades among us at this time would be with us; that he would be with that party that was for the Union for which he had periled his life. A crisis is approaching, and it requires men to meet it. Now is not the time to criticize candidates. We must not inquire which man is the best, but should sacrifice our personal feelings, and vote the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

He referred to the fact that every vote cast against any candidate of the Republican party was a vote for Andrew Johnson, a man who would be king, and who intended, if the approaching elections in Pennsylvania and New York went Democratic, to consider it as an indorsement of his infamous policy, and that then he would place his foot in the middle of the Constitution, unfurl the old flag over his head, and declare himself the Government, and all who oppose him—Congress and all—traitors. He however, continued to speak in his usual impressive manner for an hour and twenty minutes. When he ceased, round after round of cheers were given for Governor Geary, M. Russell Thayer, and the whole ticket.

Speaker Hall, of the State Senate, followed. In the course of his remarks he glanced at the whole ticket, but enjoined especially upon the people of Philadelphia to defeat Mr. Peter Lyle, the man who had said that he did not want, and would not have, the nomination of the radical rascals.

He was followed by General Littlefield and M. Russell Thayer, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned.

OUR FIREMEN.—A meeting of delegates from various fire companies intending to visit Lancaster on the 17th proximo, was held Saturday afternoon, at the Marion Hose house, Queen street, below Sixth.

The Phœnix Hose Company of Poughkeepsie, will arrive in Philadelphia this evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The visitors will be met at the wharf by the Perseverance Hose Company and a delegation from other companies, and conducted to the house of the Perseverance, where the carriage of the Phœnix will be housed. After partaking of a collation, the visitors will be conducted to their headquarters. While in the city they will visit the public institutions and other places of note.

The new steam fire engine built in this city for the Pioneer Fire Company of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, was tried on Saturday afternoon. She threw a stream 230 feet through a 1⅛ inch nozzle. The steamer will be shipped to Hazleton on the 7th of October.

The Hibernia Fire Company, No. 1, will visit Lancaster on the 17th of October. They will take with them seventy men, and a full band of music. They will also take their steamer. The following Marshals were elected on Saturday evening:—Chief Marshal, William F. McCully; Assistants, John T. Doyle, Richard Wafer, Edward F. Casey, and Edward J. Toomey.

The Hand-in-Hand Fire Company will also visit Lancaster on the 17th of October, for the purpose of participating in the Firemen's parade. They will take their steamer.

The carriages of the following companies are now at the shop for repairs:—The Pennsylvania and Niagara Hose, Fairmount Engine Company's, and the steamer of the Resolution Hose Company.

PAYING TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The Secretary of the Board of Controllers will issue the warrants for the salaries of teachers in the following order:—From twentieth to twenty-seventh section inclusive, on Thursday next; tenth to nineteenth ditto, on Friday next; first to ninth ditto, on Saturday next.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Patrick Hatton was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon, at Thirteenth street and Montgomery avenue, by a bank of earth caving in upon him. He was taken to his home, on Front street, above Arch.

THE SCULLING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The sculling match for the championship of the Schuylkill Navy took place on Saturday afternoon, 28th instant, and was won by Mr. Charles Brossman.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Among the interesting features of the present political campaign in Philadelphia, the Nagle-Donovan imbroglio in the Third Senatorial District is not the least worthy of notice. Captain C. M. Donovan, the present Senator, was a candidate for renomination, and it was generally believed by outsiders that he would be successful, or that, if he should fail, George A. Quigley would be the Democratic nominee. But when the Convention assembled Mr. David A. Nagle proved to be Captain Donovan's strongest opponent, and the friends of Mr. Nagle claim that he received the nomination.

The friends of Donovan, however, deny this. They say that Mr. Nagle's friends secured possession of the hall in which the Convention was advertised to be held (which is used for an armory), and posted guards at the door armed with bayoneted muskets, who swore that they would kill any Donovan delegates that should attempt to enter, and thus were enabled to nominate Mr. Nagle. It is also asserted that desperate characters were imported from New York to assist in this forcible and fraudulent nomination of Mr. Nagle. After the nomination of Mr. Nagle in this high-handed manner, the friends of Donovan assembled and nominated him. They adopted the following preamble and resolution, in which the character of the Nagle Convention is vividly portrayed:—

Whereas, The Democratic party and its principles are coeval with the Government, and its usages are paramount to individual advancement, and it is with regret and shame that we view the action of *bullies*, whose motto is "Rule or Ruin;"

And whereas, A convention of men, usurping power not delegated to them, headed by *unprincipled men* of the Third Senatorial District, with the assistance of the *scum* not only of Philadelphia, but of New York, and others, destroyed the legal certificates of those elected to the Third Senatorial Convention, whereby the wishes of the Democracy, through their representatives, were frustrated; the *bludgeon and knife were freely used, and the lives of men threatened*, because they dared to advocate the claims of Captain Donovan. He has proved himself, by his constant advocacy of Democratic principles, a representative man, whom the people know and revere for his determined opposition to all monopolies injurious to the masses, and as eminently fitted for the position;

And, whereas, It was evident that Captain Donovan, being the choice of the Democracy of this Senatorial District, his enemies saw the necessity of perverting the well-known wishes of the Democratic party. Therefore

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the Democratic party of the Third Senatorial District, elected in accordance with its usages, hereby call upon the *Democracy in its purity* to sustain the legal nominee of the party, Captain Donovan, and as a Convention do hereby pledge ourselves to devote our energies to his election, and repudiate all disorganizers.

This is a pretty picture of a Democratic Convention, painted by Democrats. The beauty of "bullies," the "bludgeon and the knife," and the "threatening of men's lives," is equalled only by the innocent eloquence of the appeal to "the Democracy in its purity!" In this connection, "purity" is decidedly good. To what extent "the people love and revere" Captain Donovan "for his opposition to all monopolies injurious to the masses," we are not prepared to say; but it would seem, if we may judge from the quarrel under consideration, that there are at least a few Democrats in the Third District whose love and reverence for the Captain are neither very fervent nor very profound.

To settle the question as to whether Donovan or Nagle was legitimately nominated, an appeal was taken to the Democratic City Executive Committee, which decided in favor of Nagle, regardless of Donovan's argument of bludgeons, knives, and bullies. "Bully for Nagle!" seems to have been the verdict of the Committee.

In obedience to this decision, Donovan is presumed to be out of the field; but his friends are as determined as ever that Nagle shall be defeated. They are fighting him in an organized manner, like soldiers. They have held secret meetings in nearly all the precincts of the District to drill and fit themselves for efficient action at the polls, and they vow vengeance against Nagle, avowing their preference for Bonham. They say that "Democracy in its purity" would suffer more in the triumph of Nagle's wrong-doing than in the election of a Republican, and, while vindicating the purity of their doctrine, they desire to administer a fitting rebuke to Mr. Nagle's more prominent backers, among whom may be mentioned Alderman McMullen, Samuel Josephs, William V. McGrath, Samuel J. Randall, and others. The friends of Donovan include a large proportion of our Irish fellow-citizens, who feel sorely aggrieved, not only because of their Senatorial Congressman's defeat, but because the Democrats, whom they have served so long and so faithfully, have not deigned to place a single son of Erin upon their city and county ticket. They are "exceeding wroth," and Mr. Nagle is likely to find the Jordan of the Third District "a hard road to travel." His party's sins were enough for him to carry, and the chances are that the addition of his own and his friends' violent action in the Convention will make his load greater than he can carry, and win. His competitor, Mr. Bonham, is a popular man, representing the popular party, and, having no quarrel on his hands, will very probably be able to overcome the Democratic majority in that District.

Aside from political preference, it must be conceded that the election of Mr. Nagle, who has been thrust before the people of the district in the disreputable and violent manner described, would be a reproach to the community. A meeting of roughs and ruffians, many of whom were self-constituted delegates, and some of whom were not residents of the district, armed with guns, pistols, knives, and bludgeons, and acting in utter disregard and defiance of law, ought not to be permitted to choose a State Senator for the people of Philadelphia, and it is believed that the voters of the Third Senatorial District will so decide.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—A question involving the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly, passed last year, in regard to the payment of a State and County tax, will be argued this week before Judge Brewster. On Saturday Mr. I. Newton Brown made application for a rule on Mr. Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him and his sub-receivers to prevent them from demanding the poll tax of fifty cents, the Constitution requiring that the assessment shall be a State or County tax of twenty-five cents, to be paid once in two years, and not once in fourteen months, as the Receivers now require. The rule was granted by Judge Brewster.

FLAG RAISING.—On Saturday evening the Republican citizens of the Second Precinct of the Tenth Ward assembled in large numbers at the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets, and flung to the breeze a large and beautiful national flag, containing the names of the standard-bearers of the party.

MEETING OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A meeting of cavalry officers was held at the County Court House on Friday evening last for the purpose of organizing a cavalry squadron, to be composed of cavalry officers.

LEG BROKEN.—Charles Robinson, aged seven year, son of Officer Robinson, fell from a scaffold, yesterday, at the new school-house, Twenty-second and Brown streets, and broke his leg. He was taken home.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the *Black Crook* will be presented this and every evening during the week and on next Saturday afternoon. Peplin, Betty Rigl, Antoneno, Frank, Albertini, Emily Rigl, and all of the star dancers appear to-night.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E Murdoch commences an engagement this evening in his fine character of "Young Mirabel," in the capital play of *The Inconstant; or, Wine Works Wonders*. Mr. Murdoch is so well known and so universally liked in this his native city, that the above announcement will prove sufficient to ensure the attendance of many friends.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. Eddy, supported by Miss Henrietta Irving and the whole company, will produce his great new prize play this evening, called *The Life and Times of Richard III*, which has been everywhere received with approbation. This is Mr. Eddy's last week at the Arch.

On Monday next Mrs. John Drew announces the production of Edmund Falconer's new play of *Innisfallen*, with new scenery and appointments. Miss Kate Reignolds and Mr. Falconer (the author) will sustain leading parts. Miss Reignolds has been very successful in the *role of* "Maggie Maguire," in Boston, Providence, and all of the cities of the East.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal will close their engagement during the present week with the original edition of *Caste*. Mrs. Gomersal appears as "Polly Eccles," and Miss Lena Prentice as "Esther." The other six *roles* will be given to good artistes. Mrs. Gomersal takes her farewell benefit on Friday night, upon which occasion she will appear in three capital pieces, with singing and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal go to New Orleans next month.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, the variety troupe will appear in a splendid bill to night, and in the principal ballet divertisement, the Parisian rainbow fountain, invented by Professor Konigsberg, will be exhibited.

TUNISON & Co. are still doing a splendid business at their New Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. Sam Sanford, Eph Horn, Frank Moran, W. Budworth, and other "sable sirs" are announced for performances this week. Such a combination of talent is rarely met with.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are quite successful with their *Hurrah Trip Around the World*, and announce, in addition, a burlesque *Black Crook Bailet*.

MR. J. L. RINGWALT will continue this week his popular lecture at the Assembly Buildings, on "The Plains and the Rocky Mountains." Mr. Ringwalt has been visited by full houses, and his lecture is illustrated by beautiful views of scenes and people he met on his Western journey.

MISS LILLIE, the adopted daughter of Mr. Edwin Forrest, has been supporting that gentleman in New York in most of his leading parts. She is much admired in the "Empire City," and the critics think she will make a great actress.

MAD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK, the Mistori of Germany, has arrived in New York. She will play at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in this city, for one week in November, supported by a full German company.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 55	MOON RISES	7 37
SUN SETS	5 45	HIGH WATER	3 23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Sept. 14
America	Bremen	New York	Sept. 14
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 17
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct. 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Oct. 2
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, 43 days from London, with mdse. to H. Kares.

Barque Effort, Hussey, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Br. barque Maggie, Putnam, 12 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Schr J. Wilmer Perry, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr Mary Ann Westcott, Hartford, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, Petersburg, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.

Str L. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

Str Clay mont, Carr, Richmond, do.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, 4 days from Cape Ann, with stone to captain.

Schr Etta Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, from Bangor.

Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Salem.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Salisbury.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 27—9 P. M.—There is a barque boating in the Capes.

The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barque Imperador, for Pernambuco; brigs J. Aviles, for Portland; Jacques, for Havre; and Prince Alfred, for Halifax. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 28th inst.

Brig Willebald, Mutzel, hence, at Swinemunde 11th instant.

Brig E. Allen, Allen, hence, at Stettin 12th inst.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at Bangor 25th instant.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.

Schrs Ald, Smith; Sarah Louisa, Shute; and John Stroup, Crawford, hence, at Salem 26th inst—the Sarah Louisa for Biddeford.

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, hence, at Gloucester 26th inst.

Schr N. Jones, Huntley, hence, at Machias 15th inst.

Schrs Maggie McNeil, Snow, for Philadelphia, at St. Mary, Ga., 23d inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 45, hence, at Richmond 26th instant.

Schr L. M. Read, Hogg, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 23d inst.—loading to return.

Schr John P. McDevitt, McDevit, hence, at Norwich 26th inst.

Schr E. A. Barth, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 26th inst.

Schr D. McQueen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 27th inst.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, and M. Vancleaf, McCobb, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th instant.

Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richm

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

Not a Negro Balance of Power, but a Rebel Balance of Power, our Great Danger.

THE leap from absolute chattelhood, under the old system of slavery, to the condition of full citizenship, is so great that it is not at all surprising that many conservatives should be somewhat alarmed at the new order of things in the late Rebel States. Yet we think that careful reflection will convince any candid man that impartial suffrage is the only safe basis of reconstruction.

It is evident that *somebody*, sooner or later, in the Rebel States, must be clothed with political power. Nobody contemplates the military governments as a permanent arrangement. Their function is merely temporary, to preserve peace and protect life and property, until constitutional civil governments can be established.

The question, then, not as a question of sentiment or philanthropy, but as one of practical statesmanship, recurs—To whom shall political power in these States be granted? This question can be properly answered only by keeping in mind the great and controlling fact that these are States which have lost their governments through a protracted and sanguinary attempt to overthrow the power and authority of the Government of the United States. The state of things which we are called to confront, is one which grew directly out of and was caused by the Rebellion. Reconstruction was carried on with constant reference to this fact. To ignore it would be to act in the dark, and without any guiding principle.

Now, if the people of the South were *all* Rebels, or pretty unanimously so, the problem of reconstruction would indeed be a most delicate and perilous one. The powers conferred by the Constitution upon States in this Union are so vast and varied, so capable of being wielded against the integrity and safety of the nation itself, as we have had abundant evidence in the Rebellion just suppressed, that the policy of clothing Rebels who have just been defeated in an effort to overthrow the Government with these tremendous capabilities of doing mischief, would be a question of the most serious moment. And if it presented itself in this form, an indefinite occupation of the late Rebel States by military force, distasteful and dangerous to our republican institutions as such a proceeding must be, might be the only alternative left. Fortunately, the problem does not present itself in this form. By a providential arrangement, the people of the late Rebel States are divided into two great classes, viz., the loyal people and the disloyal people; and these classes are nearly equal in numbers. The disloyalists comprise, generally speaking, those who supported the Rebellion, and are all white; the loyalists comprise all the colored people, and in some of the States quite a large percentage, though a decided minority, of the whites.

Now, the real question which at present divides parties on the subject of reconstruction, is as to which of these classes should be entrusted with the controlling political power in the reorganized States. The Democratic or Johnsonian plan is to put the power into the hands of the disloyal class, and to make them the dominant element in every reconstructed State. This they propose to accomplish by disfranchising all the colored citizens, who form the great majority of the loyal class. Political power being confined exclusively to the white race, and all the colored citizens being disfranchised, the Rebel element would have full and undisputed supremacy in every one of the reconstructed States. It would do this, when in every one of them *an absolute majority of all the people* would be loyal to the Union; for, taking the colored citizens and the white loyalists together, they form a majority of the people of each of the Rebel States. This plan, then, would inevitably result in the formation of a *Rebel oligarchy* in the South, filled with hatred to the Union, having full possession of the State governments, and ready at any opposition movement to turn all their powers against the nation's integrity and life. The arms of the arsenals, the militia, the revenues and resources of all these States, would be exclusively in the hands of men who hate the Union, who have done their best to destroy it, and who might, under more favorable circumstances, repeat their bloody experiment with better prospects of success.

Now, in view of the terrible struggle through which we have just passed, the precious lives we have sacrificed, the enormous amounts of money we have spent, the tremendous debt we have heaped up, we ask seriously whether this plan proposed by Mr. Johnson and the Democratic party is wise or safe? Is it such an one as should commend itself to the *conservative* sentiment of the country? Can we afford to incur such a national risk? We do not now ask whether it would be *just* to the disfranchised citizens, or to the loyal white minority put under the feet of a ruthless Rebel oligarchy. We purposely exclude all considerations except those of pure governmental policy in the reconstruction of States overthrown by rebellion. We simply ask whether any people or Government on earth, after going through what we have gone through with to suppress a great Rebellion, would be so infatuated as to turn round and put into the hands of its enemies such tremendous and threatening powers? For, remember that, under this plan, not only would the Rebel oligarchy have supreme control of twelve States in the Union (for Maryland and Kentucky are already in its power), but it would hold the balance of power in the general Government itself. We hear a great deal of a negro balance of power, but what we have really to fear is a *Rebel* balance of power—a Rebel oligarchy—which shall not only dominate over the loyal people, white and black, of the South, but shall become the controlling element in the nation, as was the old slave oligarchy from whose loins it sprung. Nor is this an idle fear. Maryland and Kentucky are examples before our very eyes. Maryland is now as thoroughly in the hands of the Rebels as it was in 1861, and were occasion to offer, Union soldiers would be massacred in the streets of Baltimore even as they were then. And yet if *all* her citizens were entrusted with political rights, Maryland would be as loyal to-day as Pennsylvania. In Kentucky the highest social and political crime a man can have been guilty of is that of having been a loyal man during the Rebellion, and the greatest recommendation any man can have as a candidate for office is the fact that he was a traitor to the Government of the United States. And yet, if *all* of Kentucky's citizens could speak at the ballot-box, she would be as thoroughly on the side of the Union as is Ohio. A Rebel oligarchy dominates Kentucky because tens of thousands of her loyal citizens are disfranchised. We do not get the true voice of Kentucky. We get the voice of her Rebel *minority* which has usurped the reins of power. The fate of Kentucky would be that of every one of the Rebel States under the Johnsonian plan of reconstruction. The Rebel minority in each of them would become an oligarchy, ruling the loyal but disfranchised majority as with a rod of iron. Is this what we fought the war for? Is this to be the fruit of victory, turning to ashes on our lips? Is this the outcome and finality of our great struggle? Let the people answer at the polls.

Republican Support for Judge Ludlow.

An advertisement inserted in a morning contemporary cites the opinions of two Republican journals of our city in favor of the reëlection of Hon. James R. Ludlow, which opinions were expressed by them some months ago. By so doing the Democrats attempt to make use of an argument in favor of the members of the Republican party voting for Judge Ludlow, and seek to secure as many radical votes as can be obtained by the old *ruse* of recalling bygone opinions, and claiming support on high moral grounds. The truth of the matter is, that the conduct of the Democracy, since this expression of opinion by the journals quoted, and the assent given by Judge Ludlow to that conduct, has been such as to compel the Republican papers to retract their support, and declare in favor of Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

The only ground on which the journals of our party were willing to sustain the reëlection of the present Judge rested on a desire to raise the judiciary above the turmoil of partisanship. In every article written on the subject that was the sole and great cause for going without the lines of the party. It was proposed to reëlect the present incumbent because it was supposed that by such an action we would soar above party and avoid any intermingling of partisanship in the election. While our contemporaries were indulging in their utopian ideas, we were opposing any such course, because, by the peculiar formation of the human mind, a state of complete political neutrality is a mental impossibility. The judgment of every man must lean either one way or the other, and such being the case, we desired a gentleman on the bench whose opinions were consonant with our own. The issue proved that we were correct. The Democracy, elated at a chance of securing a party triumph, were unwilling to let Judge Ludlow be returned as a no-party man. They wanted something out of which they could coin political capital. So that, when the convention of that party met, they dragged the perfectly willing Judge and all his unwilling Republican supporters into the ranks of that organization, and after holding a war dance around them as new converts, proceeded to appropriate Judge Ludlow to themselves. A platform most obnoxious, an offense to every loyal man, was adopted, and upon it Judge Ludlow consented to stand. The result was instantaneous. Some of our contemporaries, who had lent their support in order to make the election not a political one, were determined that if it was, despite their efforts, to assume such an aspect, they would not be found with such companions as Carrigan and Reed. They, therefore, retracted all they had said in favor of Judge Ludlow, and came out like patriots in opposition to any one who would stand on so infamous a platform as that put forth by the Democratic Convention. Their course was not inconsistent. They are not retracting their own words. They spoke before under a delusion. They tried to gain an object and failed. It is not falsifying their utterances by their returning to their old party. They tried to rise above party; failing in that, and necessitated to make a choice, they naturally favor the loyal party of the war, and not the semi-traitor disloyal band who have tried to entrap them. Judge Ludlow has to thank his friends that the Republican support is all withdrawn from him. By this one act he has placed himself in such a position that no Union man can vote for him; so that, by quoting the opinions of our contemporaries expressed before his act, no influence can be brought to bear by means of the commendations then bestowed on Judge Ludlow as a no-party candidate.

To-day he is the Democratic nominee, standing on the Democratic platform, and his election would be a Democratic victory. When the quotations in our editorial were written, he was not a partisan, and his election would not have been esteemed a victory by Johnson and his party. The times are changed, and the true act of consistency is for all those who favored Judge Ludlow in May to oppose him now. He has deserted them, and has been monopolized by the enemy; and if they continue to support him, they will stand side by side with the men who hiss Sheridan and cheer Vallandigham. Between such an alternative and a return to the old faith, what gentleman or loyal man can hesitate a minute?

Who Has the Law on His Side.

A MORNING contemporary, with an owl-like show of wisdom, attempts, to-day, in a labored leader, to prove that the grounds taken by us in regard to the enlistment of Gormley in the Marine Corps were false in law. We quote the words of the article:—

"The same principles (as in the opinion of Judge Blatchford, already cited by us), we presume, are held to apply to enlistments in the Marine Corps, and in that case the minors under eighteen go to the Secretary of the Navy for discharge.

"Upon this decision the following observations are pertinent:—The paramount right of the National Government to the military services of youths under the lawful age ought not to be rigidly enforced, in time of peace, against the wishes and authority of parents, guardians, or masters. First, because it is against the best interests of society; and, second, because there is no necessity for it.

"It will, therefore, be seen at a glance if, the great power and authority of the United States interposed at such a time to shield boys when they set up in rebellion against parents guardians, and masters by giving them opportunity to escape all parental and business control, through the easy and tempting means of entering the army or Marine Corps, that great mischief must inevitably follow. It is hard to secure well-trained apprentices now, but it would be infinitely harder to secure them then. It is difficult, in many cases, to maintain parental authority now; but if the general practice should be according to Judge Blatchford's interpretation of the laws, it will be almost impossible. The rigid execution of the enlistment laws should, therefore, be reserved for war times exclusively, and until they are modified, both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should instruct their subordinates to discourage the enlistment of minors, unless they have the express consent of their parents, guardians, or masters."

In this it will be noticed that our contemporary states the same law applies to the army and the Marine Corps, and further states that the body of the enlisted man must be produced in Court. For the instruction of our neighbor, and in order to show how little reliance can be placed in opinions founded on bias and not on legal education, we quote entire a decision rendered by the celebrated Justice Gibson, of our State Supreme Court, rendered by the Court sitting in banc, and reported in 11 Sergeant and Rawle, 93. The decision was rendered April 10, 1824:—

THE COMMONWEALTH AGAINST GAMBLE.

"A habeas corpus having issued to Major John M. Gamble, commanding him to bring before the Court the body of Abraham Ward, together with the cause of his detention, he returned that the said Ward enlisted in the Marine Corps of the United States, and that he was under arrest upon a charge of desertion. It was proved that Ward was a minor, and the question was upon the validity of the enlistment.

"Wheeler for Ward; C. J. Ingersoll, contra.

"The opinion of the Court was delivered by—

"Gibson, J. The single question to be decided is whether the enlistment of a minor into the corps of marines is void by any act of Congress or the common law. The act which regulates enlistments in the army prohibits the enlistment of minors, except as musicians; and on the other hand, the act which regulates the enlistment of seamen, expressly authorizes the enlistment of minors; and hence a question whether this corps is a part of the army or of the navy. It may be ordered to the land service; but so may the whole of the seamen in service, if it be the will of the Government so to employ them. The officers of this corps serve indiscriminately on courts-martial with officers of the army, but so they do with officers of the navy. All this, therefore, proves nothing. The truth is, this corps has no necessary connection with the army; it is a part of the naval establishment, and is exclusively subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. The prohibition of the act of Congress on the subject of recruiting the army, therefore, being out of the question, it is unnecessary to inquire whether the case of the person whose liberation is claimed falls within the act which authorizes the enlistment of minors as seamen, as I am well satisfied the enlistment is good independently of the enabling provisions of any statute. At the common law, the contract of an infant will bind him where it is beneficial; and I am far from being convinced that the contract of enlistment is not, in contemplation of law, of that kind. But I put the case on broader ground—the ground of public policy, which requires that a minor be at liberty to enter into a contract to serve the State, wherever such contract is not positively forbidden by the State itself, during the existence of which service parental authority over him is suspended, though not annihilated. This is the common law of England, and there is nothing in the constitution of the Government, or of the circumstances of the people of this country, to afford a reason why it should not be the common law here. In a state of war the necessity of such a principle is obvious; and the same necessity exists, although in a less degree, in a state of peace. But there is, if it were necessary to resort to it, another ground independent of this, on which the person whose liberation is in question must be remanded. It appears by the return to the writ of habeas corpus that he is in confinement on a charge of desertion from his post; and the law is clear that he must abide the sentence of a court-martial, before he can contest the validity of the enlistment. There would be an end of all safety if a minor could insinuate himself into an army, and after having perhaps jeoparded its very existence by betraying its secrets to the enemy, escape military punishment by claiming the privileges of infancy. The very camp-followers are subject to military law. The same reason is equally applicable to the marine and naval service. But this principle is so well established and so generally understood, that it is deemed unnecessary to enlarge on it, or to cite an authority in support of it. On both grounds, therefore, but particularly on the first, the marine, Abraham Ward, is remanded to the custody of his officer. Prisoner remanded."

HOW TO TREAT GUESTS.—The Chesterfield-like courtesy of the Democratic party is illustrated by the following article in our Democratic contemporary this morning. After inviting Gen. Sheridan to visit our city, against which invitation not a Democrat but two voted, the organ of that party held up before him the expense he cost us. Would it not be well for our contemporary to send him a bill of items, so as to impress him with the obligation under which he rests? Such is the idea some people have of hospitality:—

"Sheridan has departed from Philadelphia on his discreditable political pilgrimage, but he has left behind him a big bill for the city to foot. Thousands of dollars have been recklessly and extravagantly spent by the radical 'ring' having him in charge, for feeds, carriage hire, and a variety of incidentals, all of which will come out of the pockets of the heavily burdened tax payers. In this way is the people's hard-earned money squandered by the radical spendthrifts, and the honest, hard-working mechanic, who cannot afford to buy meat for his children more than once a week, is compelled to furnish reedbirds, champagne, and cigars for hungry radicals."

—Charles Dickens writes to a friend in Boston:—"I notice that about once in seven years I become the victim of a paragraph disease. It breaks out in England, travels to India by the overland route, gets to America per Cunard line, strikes the base of the Rocky Mountains, and rebounding back to Europe, mostly perishes on the steppes of Russia from inanition and extreme cold."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA and SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 314 South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.
Contributions to Southern Yellow Fever Fund:—

J. Reed Snyder	$20 00
Jungerich & Smith	100 00
McKean, Borie & Co.	200 00
C. A. Cingborn	25 00
Previously acknowledged	$345 00
	$565 00
	$910 00

It WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

☞ POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 27, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, October 1, 1867, at 6 o'clock A. M.
9 28 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

☞ THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Special Meeting at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street, on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 11 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.
9 28 2t MRS. R. P. WHITE, Secretary.

☞ COUNTY FAIR AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 1 and 2. 9 30 2t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Morigage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange the Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 30 4ptf

☞ WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT BE written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement. 9 13 4ptf

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true and perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

☞ SKIN DISEASES!
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," Have You Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," Have you Scald Head?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [8 2 mwf4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALIGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [6 29mws tf4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

☞ RALLY! RALLY!!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:—

Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards

AT OLD YORK ROAD, ABOVE CALLOWHILL STREET,

ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards,

AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

Let every one who is true to the great Republican Principles of

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY,

Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun MUST BE COMPLETED.

Come and strike another blow against Traitors and Treason.

By order Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
9 30 2t Chairman Committee on Town Meetings.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN
STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.
The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT
FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30.
MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4.
PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5.
WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 21 7t

Mr. BALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORT, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

☞ NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Common Council,
JOHN FARRIRA.
Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG.
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beesley, resigned
SIMEON BILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES ROUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

460 MILES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 67 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,926 23
Freight	549,672 29
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	26,077 97
	$1,203,038 96

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 53
Repair of Track	109,767 94
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc.	50,364 44
Offices and Stations	54,907 60
Conductors, Engineers, etc.	33,294 73
Trains	15,486 32
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 05
	$1,203,038 96

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Morigage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN MCLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 30, 1867. 9 30 1t

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$191 56	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$221 56	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$172 83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$182 73	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$161 88	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$161 88	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80 83	do	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s.
$172 38	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$166 38	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

1867. 1867.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 30mrp
1867. 1867.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 13t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A DANGEROUS SEASON.—An almost unparalleled quantity of rain has fallen during the summer. Vegetation has been wonderfully thick and rank, and, as it decays, an unusual amount of sickness may be expected unless proper means are taken to prevent it.

Fever and ague and bilious remittents already prevail to an alarming extent, and as the Fall advances and the malarious night fogs become heavier, the sick list is likely to increase both in the city and the country. It is, therefore, only an act of common prudence to keep the vital forces in full vigor, so that they may resist the unhealthy influences of the season. Reinforced by the tonic operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the system, however weak and susceptible, naturally will, in nine cases out of ten, successfully combat every species of atmospheric poison by which epidemics are produced.

During the months of September, October, and November the difference in temperature between day night is very great, and the chilling dews and mists of the season are the prolific causes of indigestion cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Bearing this in mind, *remember, also*, that the BITTERS not only invigorate the stomach and brace the nerves, but *act specifically upon the bowels and the liver*, imparting to those important organs regularity and tone. It is not reasonable to expect immunity from prevalent complaints if no precautions are taken to escape them.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are at once pleasant to the taste, and the most certain of all safeguards against febrile ailments.

JOY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—One of the most disagreeable tasks imposed upon those who dwell in houses is that of putting down carpets. But this has now been transformed into a mere pastime by "Brown's Combined Carpet-stretcher and Tack-driver," a most ingenious contrivance, by the aid of which a lady can alone stretch and tack down her carpets at one and the same time. The machine is very light and simple. It is provided with a handle which can be held without bending forward. The tack, from the two to the twenty-ounce size, and with or without leather head, is placed in an aperture near the hand: a string is then drawn tight; and when it is released, whiz goes a spring, and down goes the tack into the floor, without any more ado. The force of the blow which it receives can be regulated by the distance to which the string is drawn back, so that it can be driven even with the floor or not, as is desired. Mr. William F. Scheible, of No. 49 South Third street, is the agent for Philadelphia.

SHERIDAN AND SUITE AT THE CONTINENTAL.—Not only this distinguished Major-General and his suite, but several other remarkable *suits* can be seen at the Continental any day, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class clothing house, in that building. Those assembled here, like the General, are remarkable for their *charges*—always satisfactory to our friends. Call and see.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

FROZEN PEACHES.—Peach Ice Cream and Peach Water Ice may be had every day and evening at Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street. Try them.

LOOKING GLASSES in Walnut, Gilt, and Rosewood, superior workmanship, with plain or elaborate ornamentation. B. F. Reimer & Co., manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in Horticultural Hall, October 9 and 10.

TO OBTAIN EASE IN THE NECK,
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

☞ TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
☞ *Tremendous Assortment*
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Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
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Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
Men's and Boys' Clothing! ☜
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
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☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
☞ *Latest and Best Styles!*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HOFFMAN—SMALL.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. D. Washburn, THEODORE F. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia, and Miss JENNIE SMALL, of Girardville.

YOUNG—BROOKS.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. G. Dana Boardman, Mr. GEORGE T. YOUNG, of Philadelphia, to Miss CARRIE C. BROOKS, formerly of Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SHARKEY.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM B. SHARKEY, son of Bernard and Mary Sharkey, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Zelosophic Society, and the Graduating Class of 1866 of the University of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1827 Green street, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next, the 2d of October, at 8 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 28th instant, ELIZABETH W., wife of David R. Johnson, of Solebury, near Centre Bridge, Bucks county, in the 37th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her father, William Walton, on the Welch road, corner of Benezer road, Montgomery county, on Thursday morning, 10th month, 1st proximo, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Friends' Burial Ground, Abington.

SEASONABLE HARDWARE, CONSISTING of Zinc, for putting under stoves; Mica, for Stove doors; Stove Polishes, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Furnace Scoops and Rakers, Coal Scuttles, Ash Sifters, and Door Springs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

IF MAKING SOUR KROUT, OR PICKLING Cabbage, Peppers, Green Tomatoes, or other vegetables which require slicing, you will find the adjustible Slaw-Cutter very convenient. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A VARIETY OF NEAT PICTURE NAILS, with Porcelain, Ruby, Azure, Pink, and other ornamental heads, just opened. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15f

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

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WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 26wam5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Eccentric Exploits of "Chalky" Deane—He Becomes Rampant, and Gets a Bullet in His Throat.

Charles Deane, better known among the bumming order of the city as "Chalky" Deane, is a very troublesome customer, and is regarded by the police with but little favor, owing to the frequency with which he comes under their attention. He is about thirty years old, and quite large for his age. The quiet borough of Norristown has the honor of having fostered and educated him. For some time past he has made his home in this city, having no particular place of residence, but sojourning here and there where most convenient. It would puzzle the police to give the precise number of times that they have taken this "chalky" individual into custody on all sorts of disreputable and disorderly charges. It has been a common pastime with him to break the jaws and crack the heads of his companions; and some time since he was one of a party who made a furious assault upon Officer Hart, in the course of which the officer lost a portion of his nose, the dissevered fragment, it is said, adhering to the teeth of "Chalky." On one occasion, his riotous proceedings brought him before the Criminal Court, where he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. But before he had served out the full period of his sentence, he was again let loose upon society by an ill-judged act of Executive clemency.

Some men would have endeavored to mend their ways after such an experience, but "Chalky" Deane is too old in the ways of the world to learn wisdom, and has of late had a standing quarrel with Mr. George W. Atkins, the proprietor of the Red Lion hotel, on Beach street, below Cortes. About two months ago, it is said that he walked into that establishment, and fired the contents of a weapon at the head of the proprietor, the latter being struck in the forehead by a buckshot. On this occasion "Chalky" was also armed with a billy, which was wrenched from his grasp by Mr. Atkins, and is now sacredly preserved by the latter as a trophy of his victory. For this violent demonstration, "Chalky" was placed under arrest, and a true bill has been found by the grand jury, although he has not yet been placed on trial.

As Mr. Atkins had worsted "Chalky" in the recent encounter, the latter, on Saturday evening, resolved upon having his revenge. He therefore armed himself with a large knife, and went about among certain of his friends, asserting that it was his intention to go down to the Red Lion and cut out the —— of the proprietor. He accordingly appeared at the Red Lion in the course of the evening, knife in hand, but left without doing any damage. Mr. Atkins, fearing his return, and a general destruction of mirrors and glassware, closed his place and went to the office of Alderman Toland, who issued a warrant for the arrest of "Chalky." The doors of the Red Lion were again thrown open, and about half-past 11 "Chalky" again made his appearance. He walked up to the bar, when he was requested by the proprietor to leave the place. It is alleged that "Chalky" then drew his knife, and made preparations for a desperate assault upon Mr. Atkins. Upon this the latter drew a pistol, which he discharged full in "Chalky's" face, the ball entering his mouth and coming out through his cheek. The wound was quite serious, although by no means dangerous, and "Chalky" was removed to the hospital for treatment, in the ambulance of the Northern Liberties Fire Company. He is now doing quite well.

Yesterday Mr. Atkins was arrested by Sergeant Murray, and given a hearing by Alderman Toland, who held him in $2000 bail for a further hearing this afternoon.

ST. MICHAEL'S DAY—IMPOSING CHURCH CEREMONIES AND SPLENDID MUSIC—REMARKS BY BISHOP WOOD—THE BENEDICTION OF PIO NONO.—Yesterday morning, the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel was commemorated in St. Michael's Church, on Second street, above Master, with much solemnity and grandeur, being participated in by a large number of persons. The church itself is a handsome building, of spacious dimensions; but long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the services, it was crowded to suffocation, and the sacristies, the aisles, the stairways, and the front steps were completely jammed with people. Good nature and good order, however, prevailed, and there was no murmuring or loudly expressed dissatisfaction by the throng of people who were obliged to stand during the services. The main altar was beautifully illuminated, and florally and otherwise decorated. The side altars also presented a handsome appearance, and there was a marked and religious solemnity in the entire preparations.

Shortly after 10½ o'clock the Bishop and clergy entered the sanctuary, and while the former was being vested in his episcopal robes, the orchestra performed the *andante* movement from the symphony of Haydn, No. 6, the *adagio* and *allegretto* having been previously given. The Bishop being seated upon a temporary throne, solemn High Mass was immediately commenced by Rev. Augustin J. McConomy, Chancelior and Secretary of the Diocese of Philadelphia. He was assisted by the Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Vicar General of the Diocese, as assistant priest; Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, pastor of St. Michael's, as Deacon of the Mass; Rev. P. A. Treacy, as sub-Deacon; Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., of St. Augustine's, and Rev. Thomas Kiernan, of St. Anne's, as Deacons of Honor to the Bishop; and Rev. E. V. Rowan, as Master of Ceremonies.

The choir thundered forth the fine music of Haydn's Mass in C—a magnificent and noble composition. The "*Kyrie Eleison*," was given with much expression and nicety, followed by the "*Gloria in Excelsis*," with its respective gems, entitled "*qui tollis peccata mundi*," "*quoniam*," and the finale, "*Cum Sancto Spiritu*."

The parts were principally sustained by the Misses E. and T. Keenan, soprano and contralto; Mr. Philip Moore, tenor; and Messrs. Gustav Anton and Jean Louis, bass; the musical department being under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins. The chorus was ably sustained by many voices of good quality, and the service was sung with much regularity and expression.

The Gospel of the Mass having been sung by the Deacon, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G., knelt at the altar step, and the choir sang "Veni Sancte, Spiritus," from the works of the Abbe Volger—an ecclesiastical musician of considerable eminence. The Vicar-General then delivered a lengthy and eloquent sermon from the following text of the Psalmist:—"Bless the Lord, ye His angels, mighty in power to execute His Work. Hearken unto the voice of His word."—Psalm 102: 20. He said our holy religion had been appointed by Almighty God to be our guardian angel while on the earth, and we were bid to cast our eyes to heaven to behold the saints. He referred in a particular manner to the devotion and affection which the Catholic Church had ever cherished for St. Michael the Archangel, whose festival was being celebrated, and called on those present to invoke his aid in their behalf at the throne of Eternal Grace. He was considered the defender of faith, against rebellious spirits who were hurled into the regions of darkness.

The creed was then sung in fine style, and at the offertory the *Memorare*, from Sumbliotte. The *Sanctus*, *Benedictus* and *Agnus Dei* followed this in the prescribed form; and after the post communion, Bishop Wood, wearing his mitre, and with crozier in hand, ascended the altar and briefly thanked the congregation for the interest they manifested in his behalf during his absence abroad for the substantial aid which they had entrusted him to carry to the Holy Father.

He referred to his travels through the different countries of Europe, where he had always remembered his people at the altar. Catholicity was making rapid strides in those countries, but amongst no people did he see more edifying evidences of religious advancement and prosperity than amongst his own. He spoke of the necessity of having another new church in Kensington, and hoped steps would be soon taken towards the erection of one larger and even more handsome than St. Michael's, which he conceded was asking a great deal, and difficult to obtain. He then spoke of the privilege given him by his Holiness, Pope Pius IX., to impart the Papal Benediction, which was the same as if the Pope were actually present, and said he would now give them this Pontifical blessing.

The congregation then knelt down, and the Bishop sung aloud the following Versicle:—"*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*," to which the choir responded, "*Ex hoc nunc et us in sæculum*." Bishop—"*Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini*." Choir—"*Qui fecit coelum et terram*." The Bishop then blessed the people in the usual manner, saying—"*Benedicat vos Omnipotens Deus, Pater et Filii, et Spiritui Sancti. Amen*."

The services were then concluded, and as the congregation left the Church, the orchestra performed another grand symphony.

CLOSE OF A PASTORATE.—On our sixth page will be found the farewell sermon preached yesterday at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Eighth street, above Race, by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D. His subject was a retrospect of Christianity from the close of his thirty years' labor in the Christian ministry. Dr. Nadal's connection with the Trinity Church is now at an end, and he leaves the city to assume his duties as Professor of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J. His successor will be the Rev. James F. McClelland, the recent pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Church, who was prevented, by serious illness, from taking a charge at the time of meeting of the last Philadelphia Conference.

A PAIR OF BELLIGERENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a couple of roughs, named John Parks and John Malone, knocked down a peaceable citizen named Mr. Thompson, while he was walking in the neighborhood known as "Fiat Iron Run." He was severely beaten about the face and kicked in the ribs. The pair of bruisers were arrested by Officer Treft, had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and were committed to answer the charge of assault and battery.

CITY POLITICS—GATHERINGS THIS EVENING.—This is the last week of the political campaign, and gives promise of being quite lively on all sides. The following announcements are made for this evening:—

The great event of the evening will be a grand rally of the Republicans of the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards, on the Old York road above Callowhill street. Let there be a "great outpouring" on this occasion, which will put to shame the powwows of the medicinal nondescripts.

Sixth Ward—The Republicans of this ward will meet at 7:30 o'clock at Leech's hotel, on Cherry street, and listen to addresses by able speakers. They will then proceed in a body to the mass meeting which is to be held at the corner of York road and Callownill street.

Ninth Ward—The Democracy will meet at No. 1621 Market street, and be addressed by S. Snyder Leidy and others.

Twenty-third Ward—The Republicans of Frankford are thoroughly awake to the great issue of the day, which will not be suffered to go by default in that section of the city. A series of meetings will be held during the week at the Odd Fellows' Hall, at which the following speakers will be present:—Monday, Hon. Lewis W. Hall; Tuesday, Hon. James M. Scovel; Wednesday, General Frank Jordan; Friday, Hon. H. B. Swope; Monday, Hon. Morton McMichael. Also, during the series of meetings, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. W. B. Mann, ex-Governor Pollock, A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., and Edward G. Lee, Esq.

Twenty-fourth Ward—The Democracy and nondescripts of the First Division will meet at 7 o'clock this evening, at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and the Lancaster Pike.

Twenty-sixth Ward—A meeting of the Dubree faction of the Republican Ward Executive Committee will be held at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Democratic Ward Executive Committee will meet at the corner of Seventeenth and Carpenter streets, at 7:30 o'clock. At the same place there will be a gathering of the Democracy and nondescripts.

—At 8 o'clock this evening, in the small apartment known as room No. 7, of No. 413 Chesnut street, there will be a "grand outpouring" of claptrap by the nondescript medicine people. The constitution will be overhauled, and its grievous ills duly solaced by the herbs of "Doctor" Swann and his eclectic colleagues. As the "Doctor" is also President of "the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals," due notice is given that they will have a short respite until the "constitution" has fully recovered from the severe shocks given to it by Sheridan and Sickles during the past week.

THE WEATHER RECORD FOR THE MONTH.—The atmosphere this morning was so sharp and cool that everybody was inquiring the state of the thermometer. For their satisfaction, we give the following record made by that instrument at the Exchange, together with the figures of last year, by way of comparison:—

September, 1867.				*September, 1866.*			
Day.	*6 A. M.*	*12 M.*	*3 P. M.*	*Day.*	*6 A. M.*	*12 M.*	*3 P. M.*
1	64	75	77	1	75	84½	87
2	67	74	75	2	75	82	88
3	70	80	82	3	78	87	90
4	71	82	83	4	73	83	85
5	72	80	80	5	72½	82	84
6	73	82	83	6	71	77	79
7	72	80½	80	7	70	76	76
8	68	72	76	8	71	77	77
9	65	68	69	9	63½	71	77
10	67½	72	68	10	61	74	76
11	64	66	67	11	67	71	73
12	69	70	73	12	73	77½	80
13	66	77	82	13	64	76½	77½
14	68	72½	72	14	70	81	84
15	64	69	71	15	62	65	67
16	64	75	77	16	52	67	68
17	68	83	84	17	61	74	78
18	70	77	82	18	70	84	85
19	73	85	87	19	69	81	86
20	71	75	80	20	66	70	75
21	65	72½	73	21	73	82	77
22	60½	71	73	22	50	60	63
23	62	68	69	23	50	62	64½
24	52	66½	69	24	50	63	66
25	56	72	75	25	54	68	72
26	53	62	65	26	70	82	63½
27	48	60½	65	27	53	65	69
28	54	69	73	28	55	68	72
29	62	72	75	29	56	67	66
30	48	53	...	30	62	69	72

A BAD LOT OF BOYS.—Daniel, John, and James Mann, John Hays, John Gill, and Edward Farren, boys whose ages range from ten to sixteen years, were arrested last Saturday upon the charge of larceny. Gill is the leader of the gang, which has been committing depredations upon the stores in the neighborhood of Fifth and Sixth and South streets and in Chesnut street, for some time past. About four weeks ago Gill's father was robbed of $1700 while he was asleep, and the gang went to Wilmington, Delaware, to spend it and have a good time. They were arrested for stealing handkerchiefs and fancy articles from the stores on Chesnut street, and after a hearing before Alderman Hurley, were sent to the House of Refuge.

THE PRIZE RING.—The prize fight which was to have come off on Thursday last, between Barney Mullen and Dan. Dillon, residents of Kensington, has caused considerable discussion among the sporting fraternity. The stakeholder has paid the stakes over to Mullen, and to this the friends of Dillon object. They contend that Dillon appeared in the ring in time, while the stakeholder argues that he did not, and, therefore, Mullen was entitled to the money. The friends of Mullen, in order to settle difficulties, offer to bet any amount of money on their man; but Dillon's friends will not consent to a fight unless it be for the old stakes.

STEALING PIG IRON.—Last Saturday evening Francis McCullough and William Streeter were arrested for drunkenness and disorder in Richmond street. After they had a hearing upon that charge, the Harbor Police preferred the charge of larceny of a quantity of pig iron against them. The pig iron was found in a wagon which the defendants were driving one morning about three weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Beach and Shackamaxon streets. They were held in default of $1000 bail to answer, by Alderman Shoemaker.

THE DEATH OF THE REV. R. G. CHASE.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal clergy of this city and vicinity was held in the vestry room of the Church of the Epiphany, to take action upon the recent death of the Rev. Robert G. Chase by drowning off the coast of Maine. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

STEALING FANCY WARE.—John Williams had a hearing, before Alderman Morrow last Saturday, upon a charge of larceny. It appears that John was guilty of appropriating a number of fancy baskets which he saw hanging outside a store-door at Seventh and South streets, without consulting the wishes of the owner. He was arrested and held in $800 bail to answer.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A colored female, giving the name of Sarah Wright, was arrested at Ninth and Willow streets last Saturday, upon a charge of larceny. She had been employed as a servant at that place, and had stolen a quantity of children's clothing. She was held in $600 bail to answer, by Alderman Beitler.

ROBBING COAL CARS.—John Nagle was arrested at the Falls of Schuylkill last Saturday, on the charge of stealing coal from the coal trains on the Reading Railroad. It is alleged that Nagle has been carrying on this line of business for some time past. He had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and was committed to answer.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—William Wright, who keeps a tavern at No. 1012 Richmond street, near Cumberland avenue, was arrested at 10·40 A. M., yesterday, upon the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. He had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A MEAN THEFT.—A fellow named Phineas Taylor was arrested at Seventh and Girard avenue, last Saturday, upon the charge of larceny of a dress from his sister-in-law, which he had taken and tried to sell. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who held him for a further hearing.

A DEDICATION.—Yesterday the new colored Methodist Church at Evesham Mount, New Jersey, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Bishop Wayman, of the African M. E. Church, was present and officiated, assisted by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Jacob Mitchell, and the Rev. W. Moore.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday evening Magdalena Conrad, a German girl, aged twenty-one, while walking on the Germantown Branch Railroad, below Tioga street, was struck by the engine of a train passing and severely injured. There were no bones broken.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE ROBBERY.—During last Saturday or Saturday night, some thieves obtained entrance into the house of Mr. Sill, No. 1822 Wallace street, by bursting open the back door. The house was ransacked, but nothing was removed.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Ernest Shaw was arrested up town last Saturday, on a warrant issued by the authorities of Trenton, on the charge of stealing a quantity of books from a store in that place. After a hearing before Alderman Flood he was remanded to Trenton.

THE MURDERER MILLER.—Up to last advices the murderer Miller was still at large. It will be recollected that Miller had about an hour's start after the murder was committed, owing to the fact that the inmates of the house where his victim was murdered were too startled and bewildered at the occurrence to give an alarm until nearly that time had elapsed. Miller had about $300 with him at the time, and if he went out of the city on foot and succeeded in getting to Baltimore, Washington, or to any point down South, it will be next to impossible to catch him. Then, too, the fact that he is hardly, if at all, known in this city; and also the difficulty of giving prominent distinguishing traits of individuals of color, it would seem that the chances of getting him are very slim. An idea of the difficulties in the case may be illustrated by the length of time that elapsed between the murder of a negro girl down in the Neck a few years ago, by a negro named Peter Mattocks, and the capture of the murderer. The latter was well known, both in this city and in Baltimore, and was a remarkable looking man. Yet his capture was the result of a watchful and careful search that lasted for months, and he was then only taken by accident. Miller is a man but little known here, and has always been a quiet, well-disposed person, who has attracted very little or no notice. He has not been near his late residence in Chester county, and it is not at all probable that he will be so.

A THING OF BEAUTY.—The window of Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Emporium, at No. 720 Chesnut street, has all the morning been surrounded by a large and interested crowd of people, who were watching the movements of a beautiful piece of workmanship in the shape of a gold and silver model of the steamship Morgan. This beautiful work of art is mounted on a music-box, and when the latter is in operation the wheels of the Morgan likewise revolve. It is 21¾ inches in length, and is made upon a scale of 3-87ths of an inch to the foot. The paneling, wheel-houses, and wheels are of solid 18-karat gold, the hull and main decks being of solid silver, half coin standard and half pure. There are 34 ounces of the former, and 153 ounces of the latter metal in the ship, which was constructed in seven weeks by Mr. J. D. Benton, of Wilmington, Del., and has been sold for $3500 to Messrs. Phelan & Collendar, of New York.

Mr. Benton has constructed eighteen of these miniature vessels and one locomotive. The latter was presented to Samuel M. Felton, Esq., the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. One of the vessels was a model of the celebrated Monitor, and was presented to John Ericsson; it cost $7000. The Commonwealth was sold in Europe for $8000. The price of the others ranged between $1500 and $8000.

The Morgan will remain in Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs' window until noon to-morrow, when it will be taken to New York and transferred to its purchaser.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Robert Patterson, a retiring member of the Fairhill Forge and Rolling Mill Company, was presented with a beautifully bound Bible, in a glass case, and a gold pen and pencil, by the employes of the establishment. The presentation took place at Mr. Patterson's residence, No. 437 Diamond street, and the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Cohocksink M. E. Church, made the presentation speech, which was responded to appropriately by Mr. Patterson. The Bible contains the following inscription:—"Presented to Robert Patterson—a token of regard from his employes." The occasion was a very interesting and pleasing one.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Andrew Freeling, a German, hired a horse and carriage to take a child to a christening yesterday morning. While at Seventeenth and Spruce streets, the horse would not go to suit him, and he beat it so brutally that he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Patchell, and was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of cruelty to animals.

FOR SALE.

WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—A handsome double modern residence, containing fourteen rooms, exclusive of Washroom, Pantry, Storeroom, and China Closet, and with extra conveniences. Lot 100 feet by 216 feet deep; beautifully improved. Location most desirable. Also, superior Carpets and Furniture, nearly new, for sale if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
9 28 7t No. 308 WALNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A GUNNING SKIFF. ADDRESS L. T., at this office, stating where can be seen and price. 11*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11mm

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1257 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run, as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 28 3t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [9 3 1m5p

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THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

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ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

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9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to W. B. LEVAN,
9 25 26t Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

THIRD EDITION

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION

Plantation Darkies with the Ballot—Supineness of all Parties Over the Result.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—The election is scarcely noticed by the constitutional journals.

The newly-enfranchised freedmen have the election all to themselves, and enjoy the change hugely, parading the streets in holiday costumes, and armed with knives, revolvers, and heavy bludgeons.

The result of to-day's proceedings promises not to differ materially from that of yesterday.

Day and night police forces were called out yesterday, but the latter were withdrawn to-day. So far but little disturbance has taken place.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Romberger et al. vs. Brown. In this case the defendant, a merchant of Carlisle, at the petition of the plaintiffs, was declared an involuntary bankrupt. He then confessed judgment in regard to certain claims of over $10,000 to his relatives, which relatives soon began proceedings upon this judgment.

The plaintiffs then applied to this Court for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the Sheriff from selling the defendant's property upon the judgment, and the Court granted the injunction. This, then, was a motion to dissolve the injunction. The matter having been fully argued by R. C. Brewster for defendant, and H. C. Ulman for plaintiff, the Judge decided it as follows:—

In this case the motion to dissolve the interlocutory injunction is refused, without prejudice to the parties enjoined to contest the right of the assignee in bankruptcy either in the Court of Bankruptcy or in this Court at the final hearing. To dissolve the injunction at the present stage of the case would be premature and useless to the defendants. It would be premature, because, though the law were in their favor (a question which I do not decide), yet the facts are not so separable from points of law that the answer should be conclusive in their favor. To dissolve the injunction preliminarily would, moreover, be useless, because they could not obtain the fruits of their executions, except under a future decision either at the final hearing or in the Court of Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Jury trials began in this Court to-day.

George H. West vs. Thomas M. Plowman, to assess damages as to Thomas M. Plowman and to try as to George Plowman, terre tenant. An action on mortgage. The allegation on the part of the plaintiff was:—On the 1st of January, 1864, Mr. West made a contract with Thomas M. Plowman, in which the latter agreed to build for the former a house on Moyamensing avenue, for a consideration of $8000, in the written agreement, though really $7000 was the contract money.

On the evening of June 1, Mr. Plowman asked Mr. West to advance him some money on the contract, saying that he had business in Washington city and other places, and was called first from one place to another; but that he would give ample security that in case of his death he (Mr. West) should not lose his money, and should have the house completed. Mr. West at this time declined to advance the money. Shortly afterwards Mr. Plowman repeated the request, and offered to give a mortgage upon property that was perfectly free; again assuring Mr. West that his house should be completed according to contract, and that in case anything went wrong he could recover the mortgaged property without putting more money into them. Mr. West agreed to this, and the building was commenced on the 12th of March. About fifteen days afterwards he advanced $3500 to Mr. Plowman, and received a mortgage on property in Sigel street. Before the building in Jefferson avenue was completed Mr. Plowman failed, and the building and the land on which it was to be erected, for which Mr. West had paid $2168, were sold on mechanics' liens by the Sheriff. Mr. West then began proceedings upon his collateral security, the mortgage, but here he was met by George Plowman, and unable to obtain possession.

The defense alleged that the contract was not fulfilled on account of the failure of Mr. Thomas M. Plowman and the subsequent sheriff's sale; and George Plowman came into the case and set up that the property on Siegle street had also been cleared of the mortgage held by Mr. West, by sheriff's sale. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Gordon & Ferguson vs. William H. Moore. An action upon a promissory note. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEA

A RETROSPECT.

"The Aspect of Christianity from the End of a Thirty Years' Pastorate"—A of Trinity Methodist Church.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, "Ye rulers of the people and elders of Israel, if we this day be examined of the good deed done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole; be it known unto you and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by Him doth this man now stand here before you whole. This is the stone that was set at nought of you builders, which has become the head of the corner, neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." Acts iv. 8-12.

Pentecost was just past, and its glory was still gleaming in the souls of the disciples. Peter and John had gone up to the temple at the hour of prayer, and at the Beautiful Gate had found and healed a certain lame man. The poor man made almost frantic with joy and gratitude by his sudden cure, followed the apostles, leaping and praising God, and the people crowded about him in wonder and amazement. To this crowd Peter preached, and only stopped when the authorities arrested and locked him up for the night.

The preaching seems to have been very successful, so much so that the Jewish authorities were alarmed, and the next morning, when the prisoners were brought from their confinement, they were solemly asked the question:—"By what power or by what name have ye done this?" The Pentecostal zeal of the Aposties had not been weakened or even dimmed by confinement, and Peter not only promptly answered the question, but proclaimed that Jesus Christ, of Nazareth, in whose name the miracle had been wrought, was the Saviour of the world, the corner-stone of the Church of God, the only being through whom men could be saved. This declaration he stuck to in defiance of threats and warnings, and the subsequent career of all the Aposties is only a continuous, multiform repetition and illustration of the same declaration. Paul reasserts it when he says:—"If we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed," and he tells us what that Gospel is in the most compressed form when he says that "Christ crucified is the wisdom and the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes."

The meaning of the text, the meaning of the whole Bible, is that the Gospel of Christ is the only power that can save the world.

We have selected this theme to-day to enable us to express in a single discourse the particular conviction which has gathered emphasis and power during a ministry of thirty years. I am about to leave the pastorate and to enter upon a new form of my divine calling; and as I look back over my ministry in the Church of Christ, and over the history of the times for the last three decades, I feel most profoundly and solemnly that men as individuals, that human society, whether considered as a whole, or as separated into nations, can only be saved, purified, and elevated by Christianity. This is the world's hope, or else there is no hope; and, standing as I do, at the terminus of a long and laborious pastorate, this, my deepest and dearest conviction, shall be my farewell.

My theme, then, is Christianity, the saving and purifying power of humanity.

First of all, we take it for granted that purity is an attainment possible to men. One good man is a proof and an example of what is possible for man as man. If millions of individuals in the course of the ages have been brought under the control of holy motives—have become pure, benevolent, peaceful, and self-sacrificing—we cannot see why the same achievement should be impossible, in due time, for the whole race. Human nature is substantially the same in all men, and the cases in which evil is subdued, and good built up to beauty and glory, prophesy for the race. And who shall number the host of the renewed who have appeared on earth to adorn the page of history and to draw men towards holiness?

If, then, there have been good men, and not a few of them, and if they are justly to be considered specimens of what any man may become, our next remark is that the renewing and purifying power must be looked for from the side of religion. As far forth as a pure character and life can be regarded as the work of ideas, the ideas themselves must be the very highest. And where are such ideas found but in religion? In politics, for example, the great idea is justice or right in its applications to earthly relations—to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In art, of whose refining power we hear so much, the one idea, the one aim, is to gratify the demand for the beautiful. In morality, as far as it may be considered apart from religion, the ideas are indeed most important: man must be just to his fellow-men; he must form his own character by the rules of chastity, truth, and honesty. But why must he? Religion must furnish the answer, or we shall have none but a shallow one. Indeed, morality without religion is a mere collection of dead rules, drawn from the fitness of things. Its ideas are cold and bloodless, and virtue under such a system would have neither root nor obligation, no relationship to vastness or grandeur.

Religion, on the contrary, is at home amidst the noblest of all ideas. Indeed, these ideas are part and parcel of herself. What are they? Why, chiefly God, a future life, and the service which the creature owes to God. In the idea of God we have the infinite in power, wisdom, holiness; in the future life, we have the ideas of reward and punishment, that is, happiness or misery in another world; and in the service owing from the creature to God, we have worship in its various forms and obedience to the Divine will. Now here are the highest, most fearful, most sublime, and hence, too, the most powerful ideas of which it is possible to conceive. If goodness is to be called into existence in the fallen soul by the touch of an idea, then here is the idea with the necessary creative power. The infinite breadth and height and depth of the idea of God, linked with that of a future life of misery or happiness, must give infinite weight to duty. These are the conceptions which are native in the sphere of religion, and which, if ideas can, will stir the torpid soul of sin to its depths. Nay, further, with these great conceptions of religion once in possession, we can raise to dignity the other chief spheres of life. Morality only comes to have a meaning when religion touches it. Rooted in religious ideas, it becomes divine. So of art, the beautiful is its aim, but it is religion that keeps it from debasement, that puts the polish of purity upon the soul of genius, and wins it for the uses of moral improvement. The same is true of politics. But for the divine motives that come to it from religion in the souls of the better people, the only politics possible would be a stringent tyranny.

Yes, it is plain that if our race is to be purified the power to accomplish it must come from the side of religion. The ideas of God, of worship, of obedience to a Divine law, and of the future life, must have a large share in the renovation. This is the verdict of the whole world. The father of the latest system of philosophy, falsely so called, Comte, who denies the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, thought at first that he had no need of religion. But towards the close of his life, even in that barren waste of a soul, without a God, and expecting to die like a brute, religion, after a fashion, vindicated itself, and the atheist constructed a catechism, with sages and warriors in the place of God. He felt his system of philosophy was not complete without a religion. It lacked, in the absence of that, the highest element.

But where, brethren, shall we look for the needed religion, from which is to come the longed-for purification? The answer is plain: there is only one religion that survives the light of modern science, and it is the religion of the founders and promoters of that science. For these thirty years of pastoral labor and thought, as I have looked at the wickedness of our great cities; as I have heard the roar of drunkenness and profanity in our streets; as I have seen the worst classes of men and women massing themselves up before the moving chariots of our Christian civilization, I have turned ever, and hopefully, and only, to the Christian Scriptures, to the heavenly forces of Christianity, and in that direction I turn now.

We must not, however, forget that Christianity is not the same thing in all hands. When we say our hope for man is in Christianity, we mean neither the disguised Christianity of superstition nor the naked and dismembered Christianity of modern unbelief. Romanism covers Christianity with loads of tawdry rubbish and then calls on it to move and save the world. A movement follows, not, indeed, of Christianity, but of the superincumbent mountain of rags. Romanism works precisely most with those parts of her system that do not belong to Christianity. She lays God the Father, and our Saviour, mostly aside and devotes herself to the exercsences of saint worship. She covers up baptism under grease and salt, and directs attention away from the atonement by pointing to the cross of wood, to relics of saints, and by the pantomime of the sign of the cross. She has also Protestant imitations in these extra Scriptural performances, which show that they have no confidence in the powers of simple Christianity, but only in the dress in which their ingenuity has clothed it.

Romanism, on the one hand, whether genuine or counterfeit, errs by excess. It relies on finery and tradition for what the truth alone can accomplish. On the other hand, the several forms of rationalism claiming to be Christian, err by defect. Unitarianism and Universalism are only different sides of the same system. The same theory of interpretation will draw either of them out of the Scriptures, and with equal facility. If the New Testament, especially the first chapter of John's Gospel, does not teach distinctly the Godhead of Jesus, there is no way of knowing what it does teach; and if Jesus and the Aposties do not teach the eternity of future punishment, we do not see how they can possibly escape the charge of purposely misleading plain people, not only by particular passages but by the general drift of their teachings. The misfortune of liberal Christianity, as it sees fit to call itself, is that, according to the idea of rationalism, it goes into the Scriptures with a theory which it concludes to be rational, and there cuts and slashes fore and aft until everything is put into a shape to be measured by its tape. Instead of drawing out of the book itself a theory which will harmonize with the whole tenor of it, and allowing it to say what it will, they hold their theory firm and stark, and bend and torture the record until it submits and gives the answer they want. Books, like men, rarely utter the truth under torture. "The Word of God is not bound;" and if the human intellect, in its pride of boasted liberty, attempts to bind it, the danger is it will carry away the falsehood it wanted.

No, neither Romanism nor rationalism is Christianity. Both of them mangle and distort it until they make it quite another thing than we find in the New Testament. Romanism changes and betrays, overlays and neutralizes it by innumerable forged codicils, which claim equal right with the original Testament, while contradicting it; rationalism boldly takes out of the Testament the offensive parts. The two together exhaust the Apocalyptic anathema—"If any man shall take away from the words of the prophecy of this book, God shall take away his part from the book of life; and if any man shall add to the words of the prophecy of this book, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book." Neither of these perversions of Christianity has power to transform human nature. Romanism retains her power with the ignorant masses born in her pale, but but makes them not one whit less besotted for all her control. In converting men from sin she does nothing. Rationalism, as represented among us by Unitarianism, has no missionary zeal, and preaches the Gospel only to rob men of their faith. In the hands of Rome the Gospel is now a toy, a picture, a theatrical show, and now a bugbear of priestly terrors. In the hands of Unitarianism it is a philosophy, with nothing about it that need trouble an *enlightened* conscience. Christianity, smothered under the trappings of the Middle Ages, cannot recall the human race from spiritual death; no more can the dainty eclecticism of Unitarianism.

No; in the last thirty years I have seen thousands of people reformed and made new creatures, filled with the inspiration of a heavenly zeal, but not by masses and holy water, not by an eviscerated Gospel, but only by the earnest preaching of evangelical Protestantism. Yes, the doctrines of Jesus as developed by Paul and his fellow Aposties; the doctrine, for example, of the moral ruin of the race by sin, by which "all are children of wrath;" the atonement by the death of the spotless and Divine Christ; the preaching of repentance in His name; the certainty of eternal death to the impenitent, and eternal glory to the penitent; the great truth of justification by faith alone; the work of the Holy Spirit in the soul, as enlightener, and sanctifier, and witness; the glorious truth of the new birth, and a holy life—these are clearly the essence of the New Testament record, the very voices of Jesus and His Apostles, almost lost sight of for many ages in the wilderness of forms and ceremonies, and amidst the mummeries of Popes and monks, but restored at the Reformation—never, never, we trust, to be eclipsed again.

So far as we have seen or known, these are the truths with which Christianity has ever won its real triumphs. These are the words of simple but mighty power before which the sinful heart has quailed and melted, and the sinful life has been exchanged for one of glorious purity. The Gospel, thus understood, in its most obvious sense, meets, practically, all the great problems of the human life—of the struggling, sin-sick soul. It meets, for example, that terrible sense of sin which is universal, which fills the whole earth with groans, which no soft words of philosophy nor any cunning changes of name can silence. The crimes of history, the shameful scenes of the police courts, the difficulty of virtue in the best, and the universal sense of guilt, can only be met by a religion which teaches original sin—an inward moral blight which has cursed the race. The contradiction felt by the soul between itself and the Divine law can only be met by an atonement, a satisfaction to Divine justice, and the demand for this can only be satisfied by a personage who, like the God-man of the Gospel, combines the glory of the Deity with the possibility of suffering. When we go to the fallen race with a gospel, the message we take them will be no gospel, no good tidings, unless it proclaims the doctrine of regeneration. Nothing else will do; through sin the breakdown is complete, the reconstruction must be so complete as to be a renewal in the image of God, a new birth from incorruptible seed, bringing in the power to keep the commandments of God. When we go to the slaves of sin, with their consciences seared, counting it a glory to riot in the day time, we can only reach them with a preaching that opens upon them Sinaitic artillery, and scatters among them the bolts of Divine wrath. They must hear of the lake of fire. Their clutch of sin must be burned loose. And when we descant on the graces of religion, on the beauty and sweetness of a holy life, we shall be as those who mock unless we can proclaim a comforter, an indwelling God, a present spirit of Christ, who works in us the good pleasure of His will, and makes the renewed temple of the heart His own dwelling place, and unless we can tell of an eternity of purity and bliss at the end of the earthly race.

These are the keys with which orthodoxy, fired by the evangelical spirit, opens, practically, the mysteries of human life—the ordnance with which she batters down the strongholds of Satan, the music and the feasts with which she soothes and satisfies and strengthens the souls that yield themselves to God. This is indeed the Gospel—the Gospel of the Apostolic and the modern evangelical Church, which, however woven into human creeds, and allying itself with present or future forms of literature, art and worship, has before it the task of converting the world. This is the Gospel which is free in development, but unchangeable in substance, which will work mightily, whether in the log school house, in the gorgeous temple, or in the streets and fields, which will pour its purifying power upon humanity through one ecclesiastical organization, or through a friendly cordon of distinct denominations.

My growing belief in the power of Christianity as held by evangelical Protestants, has ever joined itself close by the Church. Christ's name is the only name of power; it holds in its mystical letters all the truths of the evangelical creed, but it, and the creed that grows out of it, must live in the consciousness of the Church; the Truth must put on the Church as a garment in which to make itself visible, must use the Church as armor, as engineery. Now as I stand here at the end of thirty years, and look back, I feel a profound regret for the quarrels of evangelical churches; I feel a pang of remorse for momentary indulgences of sectarian feeling in my own experience. But I nevertheless feel that there is a true and profound union among the evangelical churches, of which close communion in one denomination, and the dogma of Apostolical Succession in another, is only a very slight interruption. Stubbses are well offset by Tyngs, and close communion is only the result of a difference of opinion about the mode of an ordinance, which does not in the least obstruct hearty co-operation in most of our Christian enterprises. Evangelical churches are one in all the essential principles of a common faith; they can join, all round the world, in repeating from the heart the Apostles' Creed. They are one in laying the highest stress on the same truths in preaching; one in hostility to the errors of Rome and of rationalism; and this real oneness of the churches is coming more and more to distinct consciousness. This is the meaning of the evangelical alliance in England and elsewhere, and of the Church Diets in Germany, where the evangelical churches recognize each others' Christianity, by common expressions of their faith and common plans for the weal of mankind.

This real union of the evangelical churches, resulting from their outgrowth from the eternal root of Gospel truth, from their feeling within them the juices of a common life, from the love that binds them one and all to their Lord, is destined to advance, and to become an instrument of great power for good. We cannot tell what effect the ages may have on ecclesiastical forms, either in changing the old or in forming new ones. We do not know whether the complete unity of the church will come by uniting all sects in one compact organization, or whether it will take place rather in a spiritual unity, transcending the spirit of party, eradicating rivalry, and by a spirit of love, broad and deep, fusing them into one for all the purposes of communion, and retaining their several organizations for the sake of efficiency. But that a working unity will come, the signs foretell, the world demands, and I do not doubt. And when it is fully come, there is nothing to which it will not be adequate. Just think what evangelical Christians could accomplish in our own country if they were all more perfectly united by the love of God and of one another than they are now as sects. The results would be something like the following. Prompted by a Christ-like pity, whose undivided tide would move with the strength of an ocean and the gentleness of a zephyr, the church would follow the example of the Master in looking up the worst classes of the community. Instead of leaving such work to uncertain philanthropy, she herself would establish missionary institutions for Magdalenes, and similar establishments for hopeless inebriates; missionary reformatories for the worst classes of every description. She would recognize in the most degraded of these the brothers and sisters of the publicans and sinners to whom Jesus gave special personal attention when on earth. These would be gathered up, if possible, as fast as they fell, and the effort would be by the Gospel and its divine charity, by bread of earth and of heaven, to bring them to Christ and to health. The abuses of the press would be corrected. A public opinion would be created, before which bad newspapers and periodicals and books would disappear. Such a paper as the *Police Gazette*, and portions of many others, like moles, dazzled blind by the pure light, would burrow out of sight. Impure amusements would share the same fate. Extravagance in dress would become disreputable, and the money now spent in trails, in jewelry, and mere changes of fashion, would feed the poor and reform the wretched, while thoughtless maidens would be subject to no temptation to sell their purity for the gewgaws essential to respectability. Such would be the force of virtue going forth from the whole evangelical church of the nation so united, that the Government would be penetrated by it. It would breathe an inspiration of purity into the public life. It would demand the good and wise for office, and our laws and their administration, in such a light, would blush at impurity, at injustice, or at profanity. Our city governments, no longer controlled by mere party interests, would make virtue their central idea, and the officers, from the highest to the lowest, would feel and show the power of the ruling idea. Nay, if the whole evangelical church were carried up into this sublime unity, merging her differences in love and in the practical aim of saving the world, she would with her whole heart address herself to the roots of social order, as they are presented in the life of childhood. The family, the very womb of society, would become the theme of profoundest, sanctified study, and the object of devout and sleepless care. As now, it is in the family that vices first root themselves, and, unconsciously watered and warmed by over-indulgent affection, grow into strength before we know it; so then the intensified force of the divine life in the Church would make pure religion the ruling sentiment of the fireside, and the children, instead of growing up the playthings of vanity, with pampered appetites, regarding wealth and social position as the greatest things, would estimate trifles at their true value, and feel in the divine atmosphere about them the dignity of goodness. This divine idea would naturally enter and rule the schools, and a perfect unity of Christians would know how to secure a system of Christian instruction, which would be seen to be quite as essential, even to common school education, as arithmetic or grammar. To this the love-and-truth-inspired Church would add organized care for vagrants and destitute persons generally, gathering them like lost treasure, and laboring to restore them to purity and happiness. This is in the very genius of Christianity.

Now, brethren, suppose such a united evangelical church, penetrating all the forms of public and private life with its whole energy of accumulated love—suppose such a church to be the heritage not of our country only, but of every country of Christendom, and who can measure or limit its power? How would international law drink in not only justice, but divine charity! How would the weak tribes become the wards of the powerful states, to be taught and elevated—in a word, how soon rapidly would the world be on the way towards the fulfilment of that poetry of Scripture, in which "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them." The union of the human race has been the dream of heroes and dynasties, but they knew no principle of unification but physical force. Heathen Rome united the nations by conquest, stringing them on her great sword. Papal Rome attempted the same thing in the spiritual sphere, but her ecclesiastical bond was forged out of the broken sword of her heathan ancestors. Catholicity is right, but its principle is not force; it must be begotten of love and free-born.

But is not such a union utopian? Is it possible that all true Christians should heartily unite around the only saving name, with loving appreciation of its Divine meaning? We answer, it is not only possible, but certain. It is pledged in the prayer of Jesus, "that His people may be one, as He and His Father are one." It is prophesied and promised in a hundred sacred texts, and it is rapidly advancing towards realization this moment, while we speak. Think for a moment of the time, scarce a century ago, when even Protestants had not learned the lesson of freedom of conscience, and when to have a creed involved the condemnation of every man who rejected a single minute point of it. Recall the still more recent time when, liberty of conscience reluctantly conceded, the principal activity of the evangelical churches was found in the department of heated polemics. And behold, what an advance! Evangelical alliance, Church Diets, Union prayer-meetings, general Sunday School Conventions, general Christian Commissions, a common creed distinctively recognized by all evangelical Churches as containing all essential truth, and for which martyrs could be found in all communions, and, as the crown of all, the dawning of a loving co-operation, before which exclusiveness colors with shame, prejudice perishes, and the various denominational organizations consecrate themselves to the general good, and build themselves up only as a part of the kingdom of Christ! He who does not see among evangelical Christians a broadening charity, an easier movement at the points of inter-denominational contact, a sort of quiet emptying of the streams into the ocean, seems to us to need a touch of the Divine "eyesalve."

But if this Divine unity comes, is it competent to the work of the world's renewal? Are the ideas of the gospel, of the fall, of the God-man, the atonement, repentance, regeneration, hell and heaven—are these, as a Divine revelation, scattered, breathed out of the heart of an agreeing, laboring Church—are these sufficient? Why is not this unity of the Church involved in Christ's law of universal brotherhood? Nay, is it not included in Christ's spirit, in his example of sacrifice? Is not love, the very life-breath of Christianity, an element of moral omnipotence? Is not Heaven itself only the perfect bloom of the love which shall unite the purified Church? Does not the good Samaritan, binding up the wounds of his enemy, represent the work of the Church? And when the whole of the living Churches of Christ shall be baptized into the good Samaritan's spirit, their united strength shall lift the world out of sinful sockets, and establish it in righteousness, clouds of reproach shall spring from their frown, and their smile shall become the common light of daily life. Every good man, in the light of the gospel, becomes a type of the race; every union of Christian hearts a symbol of the conquering of love at the last. If God shall overthrow many by one, He shall subdue the world by the united all. We may say this is far off, that there are many obstacles to surmount; mountains are to be levelled, and seas to be bridged, as it were. What of that? The mills that are to grind out these results are not pressed for time; they do not wear out, but polish and improve by friction. A few days of a thousand years each, of which we shall watch the dawn and flight from the hills of glory, will finish the work. In Heaven we can afford to wait; here we can wait for Heaven.

With this view of the Gospel and the Church, inspiring as it does pity for Christ's enemies, and contempt for their hatred, I can retire from the pastorate with cheerfulness. The office of pastor has penetrated my being with its sanctities. It is hard but sweet to preach; it is painful to bury the saints, and yet it is sweet to have heard the language of triumph from their dying lips; it is toilsome and exhausting to have upon one the care of souls, and yet that chastened care adds keen zest to social enjoyment among the flock. It is sad after a pastorate of thirty years to feel that you are within a few hours of never again having a people. But I shall seek to remunerate myself by retiring into the chambers of memory, and arranging the past as Paul did his cloud of witnesses. I shall compensate myself by numbers for the ethereal and shadowy character of my new and yet old flock. It shall consist of all the congregations of which I have been pastor. I shall preach to them and visit them often, but shall much oftener have them preach for me. Their eyes shall melt me, and their lives and loves shall comfort me. You, my dear brethren, are my last flock; you will occupy the seats nearest the pulpit, and over your heads and from your loving glances I shall look further and further back into faces only as dear. But chiefly shall I look upon you and the rest as part of that Church which, in a better age, shall conquer humanity for Christ.

I can say to you, my congregation, in the language of David, "Very pleasant hast thou been unto me, my brother Jonathan." A more devout, a more genuinely religious, or more liberal church than this it has never been my good fortune to serve or to know.

The mutual attachment of its members, its beautiful, cheerful unity, I have never seen excelled. Its tender and respectful consideration for its pastor and those pertaining to him, has made him feel how difficult it is for one adequately to return the love of so many. He leaves, but in a precious, a spiritual sense, he takes you with him, and hopes that in the same sense you will keep him. He leaves you with a retiring pastor's blessing, and will follow your history with a pastor's and a friend's prayers; he is sure you will continue to think kindly of him and his. Relations so pleasant as ours have been point us to the land across the river, where

"Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the vale of death,
There surely is a blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire."

May the candle of the Lord ever shine upon you, and the name of the God of Jacob ever defend you! May your walls be salvation and your gates praise!

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street. | No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
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DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
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1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

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BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COPPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12p

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LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24p

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 2

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
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C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. 3 21 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16f

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
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STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
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THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

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LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $825.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

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LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
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PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
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WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 T STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

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(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 mwsm

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GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 15 2w mwfsm

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THOMAS WOODBURY, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration to the said Estate having been du

RENAN'S LAST ESSAY.

A Defense of the Wife of Marcus Aurelius.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The annual meeting of the Institute, comprising the reunion of its five Academies, has just taken place. Before the Academy of Letters M. Renan read a charming little essay upon the wife of Marcus Aurelius. This sketch would be delightful reading, if only on account of the style—at once transparent and picturesque—in which it is written, but a certain oddity attaches to the subject, and to the effort of the writer to remove the only stain from the character of Aurelius by the rehabilitation of that of Faustina.

Renan, by a happy effort of imagination, endeavors to divine the reason for the disfavor with which the charming empress was regarded by the friends of her husband. "Heiress to all the lofty prejudices that an incomparable nobility of blood bestowed upon the women of the old Roman aristocracy," he says, "Faustina could not but but have been offended by the austere mien and almost monachal dress of the philosophers who surrounded Aurelius. She doubtless treated them with much of that unjust disdain which women never know how to control when their sentiments of elegance and distinction are irritated." He continues:—

"Marcus Aurelius was the most benevolent and democratic of sovereigns, who, inspired with an intense antipathy for riches and the patricians by the excesses of the old aristocracy, systematically ignored birth in making official appointments, and placed in trust only those upon whom he relied for their personal character. Basseus, whom he chose for chief prefect, was a real rustic, badly brought up, and little intelligent. Pompeianus, to whom he married his daughter Lucilla, the widow of Verus, was a man without birth or attractions, and also rather elderly. He imagined that the women of his household, like him, had no thought except for the good of the commonwealth, and that because Pompeianus was the most honest man in the empire, he ought to please Faustina and Lucilla. On the contrary, they revolted, and made poor Pompeianus suffer well for his audacity in entering their family, by all sorts of feminine affronts.

"Beautiful, elegant, aristocratic, and a little frivolous, Faustina was thus a stranger in her husband's world. His friends, on the other hand, would easily get out of humor with her, and judge her mere follies and gayeties withunnecessary severity. Without, therefore, being worse than her contemporaries, Faustina could hardly fail to be more roughly criticized. It was possible, moreover, that she was often rather bored with her perfect husband; that his beautiful discourses, his perpetual melancholy, his calmness, his resignation, his aversion for everything that resembled a court, may have seemed austere and distasteful to a woman young, capricious, of an ardent temperament, and endowed with a marvellous beauty; she was tired of so much wisdom, and often preferred fetes and diversions which her husband disliked, and where she was imprudent enough to appear alone, and enjoy herself with too much abandon and gayety. But, after all, she fulfilled the first duty of a wife, she made her husband happy, and he thanked the gods who had given him such a spouse."

Does it seem as if this picture referred to a household that existed seventeen hundred years ago?

How to Become a Millionaire.

John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he had prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:—

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF MY LIFE, 1804.—Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good. Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but first of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.

JOHN MCDONOUGH.

New Orleans, March 9, 1804.

THE OLDEST LOCOMOTIVE.—The oldest locomotive in America was broken up in a machine shop in Bangor, Me., the other day. It was the Pioneer, a ten-ton engine, and one of the early machines built in England, by Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive. It was built at his works, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1835, and ran its first trip over the B. O. & M. R. R., November 6, 1835. Its last work was done August 15, 1867. —*N. Y. Commercial.*

A mistake The first locomotive used in America was the John Bull, in 1833, between Albany and Schenectady. Her copper fixings were made by Peter Smith, of Albany. The John Bull is still alive and is kept as a curiosity at the Albany Iron Works, near Troy.—*Troy paper.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866.
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.
ASSISTANT QUARMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.

The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
9 23 7t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
23,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent, Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost. $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,392·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,840·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lattett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·39
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2 3m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY,
President.	Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.
8 16 fmwts30

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 50 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 16lm

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
909 and 911 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 ee long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng'rs,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To change the place of holding elections in the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter the elections in the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward shall be held at the house of Francis H. Good, N. W. corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford streets; the place heretofore used being no longer available for election purposes.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation made by the ordinance approved the ninth day of February, 1857, entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1867, to wit:—From item 1, "Flour," to item 3, "Groceries," two thousand five hundred dollars; from item 2, "Beef," to item 18, "G. Repairs," two thousand dollars; from item 6, "Drugs," to item 7, "Hay Feed, etc.," one hundred dollars; from item 13, "Presents," to item 16, "Fuel," one hundred dollars; from item 36, "Overwork," two hundred dollars. To the following items, to wit:—To item 12, "Hops, etc," one hundred dollars, and to item 15, "Miscellaneous," one hundred dollars; from item 39, "Repair of Looms," to item 3, "Groceries," five hundred dollars; from item 30, "Salary of Keeper of Debtors' Apartment," to item 32, "Gas," sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON MCMICHAEL,
9 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GRIFFITH & PACE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
4 10t

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, October 26

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.			
	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.
Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain F. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
GENERAL HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $80 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or to THOS. T. SPARKS, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE to Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
Express steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 3 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [9 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1800 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., city and Eastern manufacture. [9 25 3t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JOBBING STOCK OF MESSRS. POLLOCK, CASSELBERRY & CO.,
By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, *without reserve*,
On Wednesday, October 2,
Comprising in part:—
50 cases *Todmorden* Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
25 cases Waterloo and other Shawls; 1000 dozen Broche Scarfs.
1000 dozen genuine Empress Kid Gloves.
500 pieces Dress Goods, in great variety.
600 pieces Linens, Domestics, Balmoral Skirts, etc.
12 cases Blackwood Beavers; 300 pieces Cloakings, etc. [9 23 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday morning,
October 3, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [9 27 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 28 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.
STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday, Oct. 1,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
100 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railroad Company.
20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company.
50 shares Central Transportation Company.
20 shares Empire Transportation Company.
70 shares Fame Insurance Company.
15 shares National Bank of the Republic.
250 shares American Buttonhole Overseaming Sewing Machine Company.
9 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
20 shares Sixth National Bank.
REAL ESTATE SALE, October 1.
Trustees' Sale by order of Court of Common Pleas—Estate of

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Constitutionality of the Income Tax About to be Contested.

In the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, Mo., Colonel William H. Pichartt has commenced a suit against Captain Bart Able, United States Collector, for the amount of his income tax, assessed upon his profits for the year 1866.

The suit involves the broad question of the constitutionality of the income tax, and as such will be viewed with interest throughout the Union. If we mistake not, it is the first instance in which the constitutionality of the tax has been contested, although it is well known that some of the most distinguished jurists in the country have questioned the authority of Congress to lay the tax. We understand that the case will be transferred from the Circuit Court of the county to the United States District Court without delay.

The following extract from the plaintiff's petition will show the grounds on which he bases his proceedings:—

Plaintiff further states that said tax so levied upon his income, gains, and profits for the year 1866 is a direct tax, and as such it is levied in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and particularly in violation of the third paragraph of section one of Article one, and of the fourth paragraph of the ninth section of said article. That taxes levied upon the income, gains, and profits of individuals by the act of Congress under which defendant assumes to act, and under which defendant has assumed to demand and forcibly to collect the said tax from plaintiff, have never been apportioned among the several States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, nor have they been levied in proportion to the census and enumeration of inhabitants as required in said Constitution; and the tax aforesaid assessed against plaintiff, and for the payment whereof said levy was made, is illegal and void. That said tax being thus unconstitutional, illegal, and void, and the payment of the same having been obtained from plaintiff by duress and seizure and distraint of his profits, and defendant having no right to demand the same, plaintiff alleges that defendant is indebted to him in the said sum so illegally taken from the plaintiff as aforesaid, so levied upon the plaintiff's income, gains, and profits for the year 1866, amounting to $1·2·65, and the proportional penalty assessed thereon and the costs of such warrants, amounting to $9·68, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $171·83, and that the said sum is now due and owing to the plaintiff by defendant, and for which sum, with interest and costs of suit, plaintiff asks judgment.

Garesche & Meade, with McClernand, Broadwell & Springer, Attorneys for plaintiff.

A true copy. Attest.

F. H. H. SCHNEIDER, Clerk.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite th Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

8 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal. For circulars apply to

SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal.

9 4 wsmlm No. 463 FRANKLIN Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 820 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Rev. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 9 21 1m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 8 29 6

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BROWN'S PATENT COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD Street,

9 27 1frp Philadelphia.

GET THE BEST!

COMPARISON THE ONLY TEST.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

The First Prize at the Paris Exposition,

MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES WITH SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION IN SHUTTLE.

WHITNEY & LUKENS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING,

On WEDNESDAY, October 2.

PARIS AND LONDON

PATTERN GARMENTS.

REAL

ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.

FINE

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES.

ELEGANT

WALKING SUITS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2t PHILADELPHIA.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

HAMRICK & COLE,

NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Will open on Monday Morning new styles Delaines, 25c.

All-wool Plaids, bright colors, 40c.

With other low-priced Dress Goods in choice and great variety. 1t

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CLOAKING VELVETS.
LYONS VELVETS.
GENOA VELVETS.
GERMAN VELVETS.
TRIMMING VELVETS, ALL COLORS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BROWN VELVETEENS.

These goods are all fresh, of this season's importation, and very choice shades.

Just opened, one lot of the

CHOICEST FANCY SILKS IMPORTED.

COLORED SILKS, every variety, choice colors.

BLACK SILKS, ALL QUALITIES.

Handsome Heavy Rep Silk Poplins.
Heavy Rep All-wool Poplins, $1 75.

2000 YARDS FRENCH MERINOES.

40 inches wide, all colors, at $1, worth $1·25.
All-wool Empress Poplins, 75 cents, $1, $1·25. [1t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

REAL KID GLOVES, $1.

REAL KID GLOVES, $1·25.

ALEXANDER, BAJOU, COURVISIER AND JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

Fresh lots open to-day.

HAMRICK & COLE,

1t No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

DIAMOND CLOAKINGS.

SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS.

CHINCHILLA CLOAKINGS.

WHITNEY CLOAKINGS.

VELOUR CLOAKINGS.

VELVET CLOAKINGS.

BEAVER CLOAKINGS.

WHITE CLOAKINGS.

SCARLET CLOAKINGS.

HYDE PARK CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A few lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1·12½, and $1·37½.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 60 cents a yard.
Black Alpaca, 33, 45, 5·, 56, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all-wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1·12½, $1·25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 16, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Linen Napkins, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $2.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1·25. [9 21 smw 1J1

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [12 wsm3mrp

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.

A full assortment now received and for sale by

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 18 wsm1rp

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

NOW OPENING

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, to $3.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ¾ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43 50, 56, 63, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1.
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229 NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET.

HARMICK & COLE,

NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Now offer an unusually large and elegantly assorted stock of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, ETC. ETC.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. 1t

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Fest Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

9 19 thm6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

LYONS VELVETS.

Five pieces more assorted qualities

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,

Just received,

HAMRICK & COLE,

1t No. 45 North Eighth street.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES H. HAMRICK. BENJ. W. COLE.

HAMRICK & COLE,

NO. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Having closed out from the Importer, at

ABOUT HALF COST,

a variety of White Goods, will offer the same

THIS (Saturday) MORNING,

AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Very pretty edgings, at 12, 16, 18, 20c., up to $1, with insertings to match.
Valenciennе Lace Collars, from 62½c. up to $1·25.
Real Thread Lace Collars, at $1·25.
Embroidered Linen Collars, at 12½, 18, 20 up to 50 cents.

HDKFS. HDKFS.

Gents' Hemstitched, very fine, 37½c. to $1.
Gents' Colored Border Hemstitched, 37½c. to $1·25.
Gents' Colored Border Hemmed, 25 to 62½c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c. to $1.
Ladies' Hemmed and Tucked, 42c. to $1.
Emb'd Hdkfs, pure Linen, $1·50, worth $3.
Valenciennе Lace Hdkfs., 62½c, to $3.
Crape Mourning Collars, at 25c.
The above are in small lots, and will be found at

NOT MORE THAN HALF PRICE.

HAMRICK & COLE,

NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

ONE PRICE STRICTLY.. 1t

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm24t A. MYERS.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

BLACK AND COLORED CASTOR CLOTHS
VELVET FINISH; BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, AND DAHLIA PIQUE COATINGS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS, FOR SALE, BY THE PIECE OR RETAIL. 8 26m]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, West-rn, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.

RARE GEMS.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,
SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

9 11 wsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY.

PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,

STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.

SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

9 16 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.